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A LEXICON OF WAR-WORDS *will be included in our issue for March 20. This supplement defines and pronounces hundreds of words, including names of leaders and places, that have come into prominence during the European War. The edition of this issue will be limited, and orders for it should be placed now to avoid disappointment.*

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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THE COVETED CITY.

THE ISSUES HANGING ON CONSTANTINOPLE'S FALL

WITH THE NEWS that the greatest fleet of war-ships ever assembled for battle was battering its way through the supposedly impregnable Dardanelles toward Constantinople, interest in the European War shifted with dramatic suddenness to a new center. For the moment the colossal deadlock in the West and the dizzy ebb and flow of the battle-tides in Poland and Galicia were almost forgotten in the thought of the tremendous results likely to follow the success of this movement and the capture of the Turkish capital by French and British forces. Among the direct consequences foreseen by editorial observers in the event of Constantinople's fall are the elimination of Turkey from Europe, the end of any possibility of Russia considering independent peace proposals, an outflowing of Russia's great stores of surplus wheat, an inflowing of war munitions, and the vanishing of Germany's hopes of winning new allies to her cause. Altho attachés of the Turkish Embassy at Berlin, according to the dispatches, profess unconcern regarding this new major thrust by the Allies, declaring that the fortifications of the Dardanelles are impregnable, this view does not seem to be shared very generally by the American press. Noting the ease with which the 15-inch guns of the British superdreadnought *Queen Elizabeth* reduced the powerful forts at the entrance to the strait, and the success of the mine-sweepers in clearing the narrow waterway of mines before the slowly advancing battle-ships, many observers assume the ultimate victory of the attacking fleet and its supporting land forces. "The guns of the *Queen Elizabeth* are drumming the retreat for the Turk out of Europe," remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, and in the Philadelphia *North American* we read:

> "Most striking and perhaps most pregnant of all the events of the war is the battering of western war-ships at the portals of the narrow channel leading to Constantinople, the last refuge of the Turk in Europe. The thunder of the guns wakes the echoes of remote antiquity and heralds movements that may change the course of future civilization. The battle recalls scenes older than history—and affects the price of bread on to-day's dinner-table. . . . . . .
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> "To-day air-ships circle above the strait which Xerxes crossed on his way to Thermopylæ, and over which, one hundred and fifty

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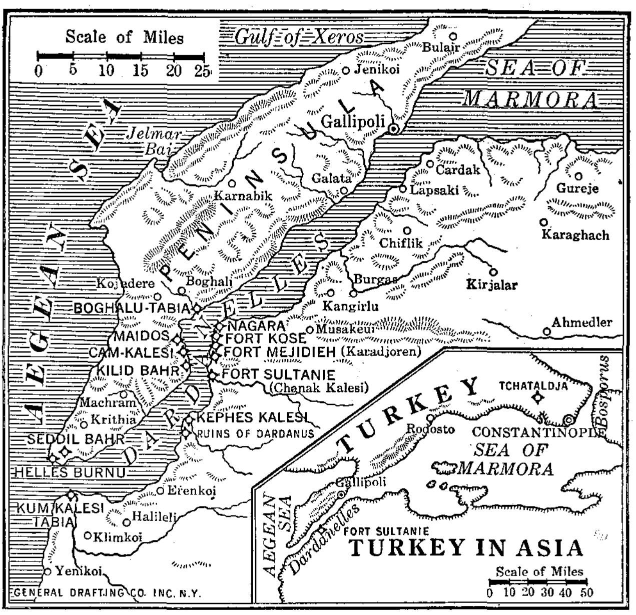
years later, Alexander led his terrible Greeks to the conquest of the East. Submarines move like shadows through the waters that closed over Leander, and that knew the keels of Grecian triremes and Roman galleys.

"Here centers one of the chief issues to be decided by the war—the fate of Constantinople and the Turkish Empire. If the fleets of the Allies win past the forts and mines that guard the strait and the Sea of Marmora, the city of the Sultan will lie at their mercy, and they will close a long chapter in the history of one of the great capitals of the world.

"The Byzantium of the ancients, founded nearly seven centuries before Christ, it has memories of Spartans and Greeks, Romans and Ottoman conquerors; of Lysander, Philip of Macedon, Demosthenes, and Alexander. Constantine gave it his name, as capital of the Roman Empire, sixteen centuries ago, and there, for more than a thousand years, was the center of the Byzantine Empire.

"Since 1453 Constantinople has been the seat of the Commander of the Faithful. And now the guns are to say whether the Cross shall displace the Crescent and the Moslem capital become the Czarigrad of Russia's dreams."



WHERE THE ALLIES ARE DRIVING TOWARD CONSTANTINOPLE.

For two hundred years, *The North American* goes on to recall, Russia has coveted this egress to the Mediterranean and the open sea, "her rightful goal." We are reminded that "virtually every war she has fought in Europe has had this one objective," and that "*ten times in two* hundred years she lunged toward Constantinople, and ten times she was compelled to fall back, sometimes by the military strength of Turkey and her own inefficiency, sometimes by disease in her armies, sometimes by the selfishness of the European Powers." Moreover, "in 1828, 1854, and 1878, the three occasions when Russia came near to her goal, it was Great Britain who balked her." But if the general interpretation of a recent statement by Sir Edward Grey is correct, England has now renounced her traditional attitude. A few weeks ago the Russian Premier, announcing to the Duma certain Russian victories over the Turkish forces, said: "The radiant future of Russia on the Black Sea is beginning to dawn near the walls of Constantinople." Soon afterward, Sir Edward Grey, addressing the British Parliament, announced that England was "in sympathy" with Russia's aspirations toward a solution of "the politico-economic problem bound up with her access to the sea." "What form their realization will take," he added, "will no doubt be settled in the terms of peace." Commenting on this, *The North American* says:

"The utterance was designedly vague; but what the Foreign Secretary meant was that Great Britain, as gracefully as may be, abandons one of her historic policies, to maintain which she expended hundreds of millions of pounds and scores of thousands of lives, and perpetuated in Europe the rule of the 'Unspeakable Turk.' He meant that if the Allies win, the last remnant of Ottoman power will disappear from Europe after four centuries and a half, and that a gateway will be opened in the vast prison-house of Russian enterprise. . . . . . .

"The incalculable aid given to France and Great Britain in the war has earned for Russia the support of her allies in the project of sweeping away the Turkish obstruction at the mouth of the Black Sea.

"A pleasant salve for the wounds inflicted by the relentless von Hindenburg in East Prussia will be this announcement that the historic desire of the Russian people is to be realized, and that perhaps the glory of another empire will be founded in ancient Byzantium.

"We have tried to show that behind this there is no mere spirit of greed. Russia has all the territory she wants—far more than she needs. Yet of all the nations involved in the war she alone has a territorial ambition that is founded on justice.

"The freeing of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles is to her a matter of life and death. It will mean the opening at last of that doorway which so long has shut in her vast wealth and the pouring out for the use of the world of her inexhaustible treasure of the soil.

"This will be an immeasurable benefit to mankind. The awakening of a commercial Russia will mean the decline of autocracy and the spread of enlightenment throughout the vast dominions of the Czar. And it will in time undo the monstrous wrong inflicted upon civilization by the selfish Powers of Western Europe, which, for their own greedy ends, arrogantly barred the path of Russia to the markets of the world."

Other papers, however, see the best solution of the problem of Constantinople in making it a free port and neutralizing the Dardanelles under an international guaranty. Thus the St. Louis *Republic* remarks:

"The student of world politics will hope and anticipate, if the Allies open the strait into 'the Pontic Sea,' that Constantinople will be neutralized, like Antwerp and Amsterdam and Rotterdam. That marvelously situated city ought never again to be the possession of a single race or a single nation. No capital in the world can compare with Constantinople for strategic relation to commercial paths and strategic control of history in the making. It should belong not to a people but to mankind. The position of the 'Unspeakable Turk' in Europe, after these centuries of oppression and incapacity, is solely due to the fact that he grasped a prize so precious that no strong nation could be permitted to seize it. The fall of Constantinople, which appears to be near, is coming, as it should come. The victor will be 'a syndicate of nations' and not a single Power. And this will mark one step more toward the federation of the world."

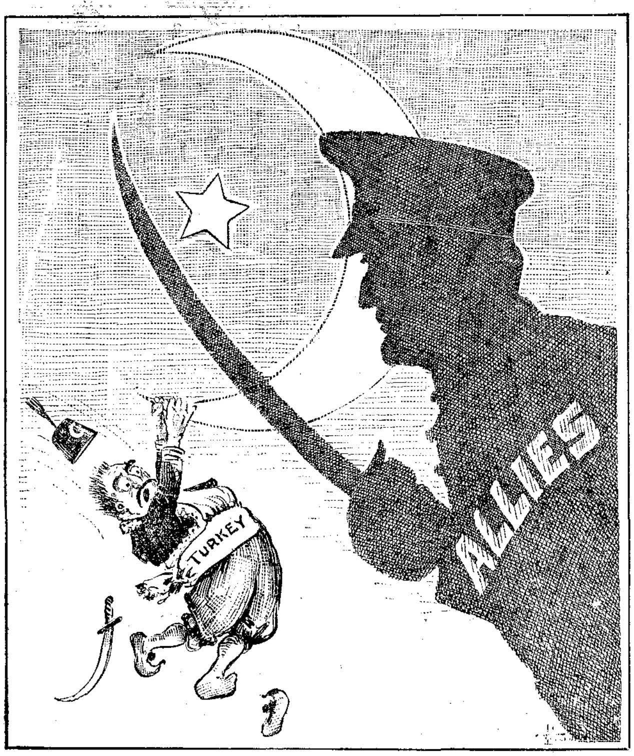
And in the New York *Globe* we read:

"Henry Clay, discussing the Isthmus of Panama and the canal that in imagination he saw would be forced through it, declared that there were particular areas of land and water that were plainly marked as belonging to mankind rather than to any particular nation. He mentioned Panama and Suez and the Dardanelles as of this character. Time has rolled on and Panama and Suez are open under a pledge of neutralization and equality of use. It will be an outcome making for the future peace of the world if the Dardanelles are opened under a similar pledge of neutralization and equality of use. As it has been wrong to permit Turkey to close the strait against Russia, so it would be wrong to permit Russia to close it against Roumania, Bulgaria, and the part of Asiatic Turkey that fronts the Black Sea. Neither the Sazonoff nor the Grey statement is incompatible with an arrangement for the recognition of the Dardanelles as an international waterway open to the commerce of all nations at all times. If this is done a continuing cause of irritation would be removed, and there would be less chance for diplomatists with medieval minds to embroil the nations in war."

Nor would Russia necessarily refuse to accept this arrangement, thinks the Chicago *Tribune:*

"The *rapprochement* of Russia and England involved an understanding as to Persia which undoubtedly has gratified Russian ambition and inclined her to moderate her ambitions respecting Constantinople. With the strait neutralized and open to her commerce, her economic position would be greatly improved and her desire for ice-free ports and an outlet to the world-paths of trade as well assured to her as could be expected. Furthermore, neutralization would be more acceptable to the Balkan nations, whose relations are likely to be a good deal more stable with Constantinople removed from their reach."

One distant but immediate result of the fall of Turkish forts on the Dardanelles was a fall in the price of wheat in Chicago. As *The Wall Street Journal* remarks, "it's a long way from the Dardanelles to Chicago, but if the booming of the guns can not be heard there, their effect is quickly felt." This is because the boring of a free passage through to the Black Sea would release Russia's surplus of last year's wheat-crop, estimated at from 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels. To quote *The Wall Street Journal* again: "There must of necessity be a great demand for wheat in the coming season, but the 15-inch guns of the *Queen Elizabeth* type are bound to bring down altitudinous prices."



A SLENDER HOLD.
—Halladay in the Providence *Journal*.

Altho French and English ships were reported bombarding the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles in dispatches of November 3, 1914, the attack in force did not develop until within the past couple of weeks. This delay, notes the New York *Evening Sun*, was partly strategic and partly due to the fact that the needful naval force was not previously available. As it is, it adds, "the stroke is delivered just when its success will be most fruitful and when its chances are most favorable."

That the climax of Turkey's fatal infatuation for Germany is near is the opinion of many papers. Thus in the New York *Evening Post* we read:

> "The Allied sweep against Constantinople is assuming dimensions which may soon dwarf the importance of land operations in Flanders or the East. The most powerful fleet of warships that modern warfare has seen is certain to be reenforced without loss of time by large bodies of Allied troops. The seriousness of the situation is recognized at Constantinople, where preparations are under way for the removal of the Government to Asia Minor. That the Allied objective will be attained is highly probable; and it is also probable that the Allies are prepared to pay the necessary price. The move against Constantinople is dictated by considerations strategic and political; and the strategic purposes involved are both immediate and far-reaching.
>
> "It is elementary strategy to strike at the enemy's weakest point, and Turkey is decidedly the weak brother in the Teutonic alliance. In Flanders there is unyielding deadlock. In the East there are violent fluctuations, likewise resulting in deadlock. But Turkey is giving way everywhere. Her armies are definitely yielding before the Russians in the Caucasus, and have been driven off from the Suez Canal. She is more closely beset than any other combatant—in the Caucasus, in the Persian Gulf region, on the side of Egypt. She must now face a deadly thrust at the very heart of her Empire."

The Allied fleet which has undertaken this momentous task is said to be made up of more than half a hundred war-vessels under the command of Vice-Admiral Carden. The supporting land force which has been disembarked on the peninsula of Gallipoli consists of French, British, Egyptian, Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand troops under the command of General d'Amade. Besides the *Queen Elizabeth*, a superdreadnought completed since the war began and carrying eight 15-inch guns, the bombarding fleet includes the British battle-ships *Agamemnon*, *Irresistible*, *Vengeance*, *Cornwallis*, *Triumph*, *Albion*, and *Majestic*, and the French battle-ships *Gaulois*, *Suffren*, and *Charlemagne*.

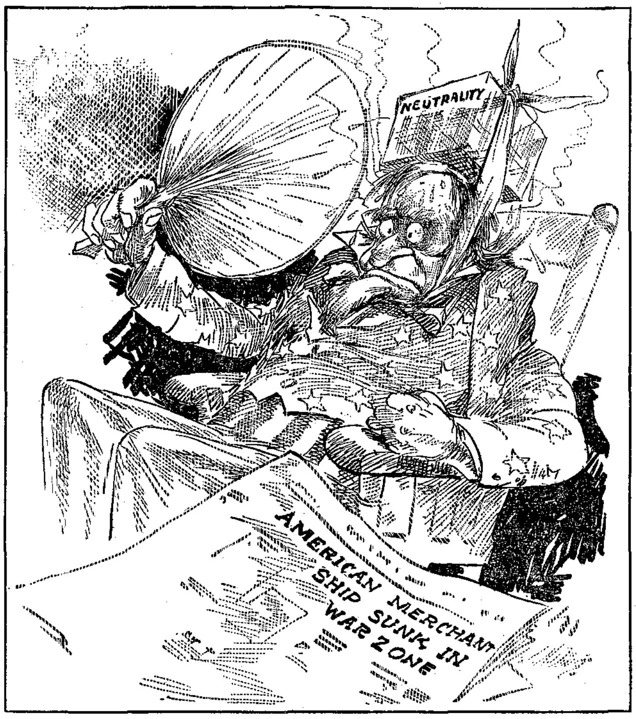
BLOCKADING NATIONS—AND NEUTRALS

CONTINUED PROTEST against invasion of our rights by any of the belligerents, and continued efforts to bring about an understanding between England and Germany which will mitigate the sufferings of neutral commerce, are urged by many American editors in the situation produced by the starvation decrees issued by the two chief belligerents in Europe. But few are very hopeful of early or notable success. In official circles in Washington there is a feeling, say the correspondents, "that it will be impossible to induce Great Britain to make any material changes in the plan she has announced for starving Germany, and that Germany will carry out her program of destruction of British commerce." "Germany's doom is sealed; we'll starve her out," says the French Minister of Marine. "Great Britain wants war to the knife," replies the Cologne *Gazette* to Mr. Asquith's threat of an embargo on all German commerce; "she shall have it." Both sides justify their most extreme measures as reprisals for earlier unjustifiable acts of the enemy, and imply that right-minded neutrals therefore ought not to object. Some of our editors see hope in Germany's acceptance of our proposals for modifying the most unpleasant features of her "war-zone" decree. But others are more imprest by the fact that this acceptance is conditioned upon England's willingness to make important and improbable concessions. The Anglo-French plan to cut off all exports and imports from Germany puzzles many American writers. A blockade, says the New York *World*, is a very definite thing, but "to notify the world in general terms that commerce with Germany is forbidden, without declaring a blockade and without accepting its responsibilities, amounts to a declaration that neutrals as well as belligerents are involved in war." And, "if, as Britain maintains, German submarine warfare is piracy, then this lawless British warfare also is piracy." In the New York *Evening Post's* opinion, "such a frank repudiation of international law and of a treaty as the English Government proposes, will go far to rob England of the moral superiority which she appeared to have at the beginning of the war." And the belief, as the New York *American* puts it, "that both Germans and Allies have abandoned all pretense of observing international law" leads many editors to favor a definite stand by the United States as the one powerful spokesman for neutral rights. It is our duty, thinks the New York *Globe*, "to retain what life we can in the body of international law as it has grown up during the last hundred years." And "the nations now wanting us to deflect this way or that way as suits their immediate exigency will thank us for keeping alive the fire on the altar of civilization." And *The Globe* thus reviews the blows international law has already received in this war:

> "First the Germans, after disregarding the Belgian treaty, strewed the sea pathway of neutral commerce with floating contact-mines. Then they dropt bombs on civilian populations and levied requisitions so excessive as to produce results practically equal to those of the old sack and pillage. Then

Great Britain retaliated by marking out a maritime 'war-zone' and strewing mines and issuing orders; by enlarging the contraband list beyond anything ever known; by applying the 'ultimate-destination' doctrine to the degree of claiming a right of judging how much of particular commodities the United States could ship to neutral countries such as Holland, or Norway, or Denmark, or Italy, while coincidentally these neutral countries were substantially told that if they did not lay an embargo on shipments to Germany they would run the risk of seeing their trade with the United States stopt.

"Germany retaliated by her bloodthirsty war-zone order to the effect that she would no longer be bound by the rule under which notice must be given to an enemy's merchantmen and strongly intimating that neutral ships trading with Great Britain or France might also find themselves similarly blown up without notice."


NEUTRALITY
AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIP SUNK IN WAR ZONE

DOIN' HIS DARNDEST TO KEEP COOL.

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

"Finally," says *The Globe*, there is the order "practically forbidding not only all direct commerce with Germany, but also all indirect commerce with Germany through neutral nations." This seems to *The Globe* to mean—

"That unless Norway and Sweden and Denmark and Italy, countries having access to Germany over routes that the Allies do not control, do not lay such embargoes on their commerce with Germany as the Allies prescribe, then the Allies are to enforce what amounts to a blockade of these neutral countries."

In the Anglo-French statement sent to Washington, the German war-zone decree was denounced as inhumane and contrary to the laws and customs of warfare. German submarine warfare against merchant craft is described as entirely outside the scope of any existing international agreements. Germany, it is declared, has substituted "indiscriminate destruction for regulated capture," and "is adopting these methods against peaceful traders and non-combatant crews with the avowed object of preventing commodities of all kinds, including food for the civil population, from reaching or leaving the British Isles or northern France." Wherefore,

"Her opponents are therefore driven to frame retaliatory measures in order in their turn to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany.

"These measures will, however, be enforced by the British and French Governments without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or non-combatant life and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity.

"The British and French Governments will therefore hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership, or origin. It is not intended to confiscate such vessels or cargoes unless they would otherwise be liable to condemnation. The treatment of vessels and cargoes which have sailed before this date will not be affected."

In announcing this decision to the British House of Commons on March 1, Premier Asquith said:

"There is no form of economic pressure whereto we do not consider ourselves entitled to resort.

"If neutrals suffer inconvenience the Allies will regret it, but neutrals should remember that this phase of the war was not initiated by us. We do not propose to assassinate their seamen or destroy their ships."

But, he added, tho the Allies would have regard for the "dictates of humanity," they do not intend to "allow their efforts to be strangled in a network of judicial niceties."

That we have a clear grievance in the absence of a blockade announcement is the conviction of a host of papers in all parts of the country, including the Boston *Transcript*, Springfield *Republican*, New York *Evening Post*, *World*, *American*, *Sun*, *Journal of Commerce*, and *Tribune*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, Philadelphia *Press*, Washington *Post*, Chicago *Herald*, and Indianapolis *News*. Mr. Asquith's allusion to "judicial niceties" sounds to the Springfield *Republican* "painfully like an echo from the headquarters of Admiral von Tirpitz."

Arguing that there is and can be no effective blockade of Germany because of her neutral boundaries, the New York *Evening Sun* contends that not only is protest on our part justifiable, "but any and every form of resistance may morally and legally be used which it is expedient and profitable to adopt." The effect of the new rule, as the Washington *Post* sees it, "will be to drive off the ocean all commerce except commerce with the Allies." And our duty

"Is to make such a determined protest to England as shall be heeded. The protest may take the form of an ultimatum, or it may actually result in war. But even that is preferable to being dragged into war on account of cowardly failure to enforce our neutral rights."

On the other hand, there are those who, like the Boston *News Bureau*, believe that the Allies have declared a blockade "in effect and extent, if not in name." The Boston editor thinks the Allied naval power strong enough to make this "embargo," or blockade, "adequately effective." The Brooklyn *Citizen* seems to be convinced that the Allies' "embargo" was "absolutely necessary in view of Germany's actions." It does not believe that any serious loss to American commerce will follow. Hence, with the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, New York *Press*, and Albany *Journal*, it does not see any real demand for a protest from our Government.

Suggestions toward a mitigation of their respective starvation proposals were made on Washington's Birthday to Germany and England. The German reply, friendly and giving definite detailed answers on several points, pleases many of our editors. Germany is willing to limit the use of mines, and to employ force against "mercantile vessels of whatever flag only in so far as it is required for the purpose of carrying out the right to hold up and search." It would use imported foodstuffs only for the civil population, under regulations suggested in the American note, provided the Allies allowed the entrance of foodstuffs into Germany. It would also like to receive supplies of fodder and raw materials for peaceful purposes. In return, it would ask that the enemy's merchantmen go unarmed and cease showing neutral flags. And a hint is made that any means to stop the importation of war material from neutral to belligerent states would be most welcome. Of course no definite attitude is taken until the German Government "is in a position to see what obligations the British Government, on its side, is prepared to assume."

OUR BUSIEST CONGRESS

IT WAS "A GREAT CONGRESS" that closed its sessions at noon on Thursday of last week, said President Wilson when he returned to the White House after signing the bills passed in the rush of the eleventh hour. The adjective used by the President "will meet varying partizan acceptance," observes the Boston *News Bureau* (Fin.), and "its fitness must be left to history." But at any rate, it admits, "the Sixty-third Congress will go down in the records as the busiest of them all. In almost uninterrupted session for a year and eleven months it has spent over two billions of dollars," and "has enacted a volume of statutes likewise impressive in mass, scope, and variety." And the New York *World* (Dem.), which puts its stamp of approval on the President's adjective, calls these labors "prodigious." As Republican papers proclaim, and as their Democratic contemporaries which have urged economy sorrowfully admit, this Congress broke all records in appropriations. The totals, according to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "approximate $2,250,626,579, which is about $130,000,000 more than the appropriations of the Sixty-second Congress and $200,000,000 more than those of the Sixty-first."

Mere partizan judgment aside, there are, the New York *Evening Post* believes, two questions pressing for answer: "How stands it with the Democratic party after two years of being in power? What is the President's position before the country to-day compared with what it was on March 4, 1913?" But, continues this paper, which, tho independent in politics, looks kindly on the Wilson Administration, the continued business depression makes these questions hard to answer. "A Congress must be wretchedly incompetent that does not make everybody prosperous. How can anybody defend a President who permits thousands of men to be out of work?" Such reasoning, says *The Evening Post*, must be reckoned with. For,

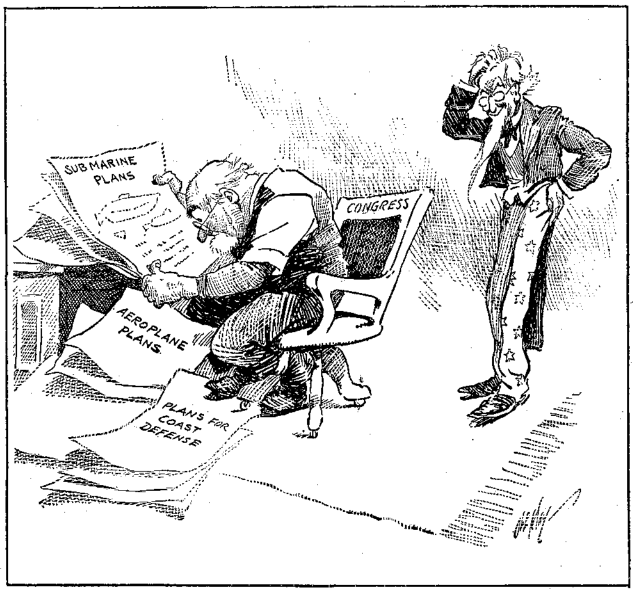
> "that it is the unsatisfactory state of industry and trade which accounts for most of the obloquy cast at the Wilson Administration no open-eyed observer can doubt. Nor can he doubt that, if these conditions long continue, the Democrats will be swept out of office. The great body of voters do not make nice distinctions in these matters."

After remarking, as do several editors, that "to an unprecedented extent the President has shared the responsibility of Congress for the character of legislation," the New York *Journal of Commerce* goes on to review the principal measures for which the Sixty-third Congress is to be remembered in our history:

> "The first item on the program of legislation to which the party, now in power for the first time since 1896, was pledged was a revision of the tariff. . . . The framing of a new tariff was a complicated matter, involving many compromises, but the only points upon which there was serious division or controversy in the majority party was putting sugar, which was a large revenue-producer, on the free list, and providing for an income tax. Here the President's influence was exerted to the utmost. The income-tax law is peculiarly complicated and costly to administer, both for the Government and those subject to the tax, and it can not be made to work equitably. How long it will last in its present form depends upon the result of future elections."

At this point it may be well to record the New York *Evening Post's* contrary and firmly held belief that the income tax "will be a permanent part of American taxation. The Republicans will not touch it, except possibly to strengthen and extend it." At the same session, *The Journal of Commerce* continues, a beginning was made "in framing a new banking law and legislation to supplement the simple and all-sufficient antitrust act."

> "The bill providing for the Federal-reserve system was crude in its first form and underwent much modification as the result of outside attack and criticism. It has the merit of great improvement upon the old National Bank Act, and with the remedying of some defects it is likely to be permanent. It is the most notable achievement of the last Congress. . . . . . .
>
> "There were at first four antitrust bills, full of objectionable provisions, and getting them into final shape involved a long struggle, in which two of them were abandoned and the other two were radically changed. . . . The net result was the act 'to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies' and the act 'to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes.' These as finally enacted have little semblance to the crude bills first devised in the committees of the House and Senate, and they are yet to undergo the test of trial. The Trade Commission has just been appointed and nothing has yet been done to give either measure practical effect. They will be on trial in the course of time, and whatever credit or discredit may come from their enactment will be largely shared by the President, for without his insistence they would probably not have been passed."



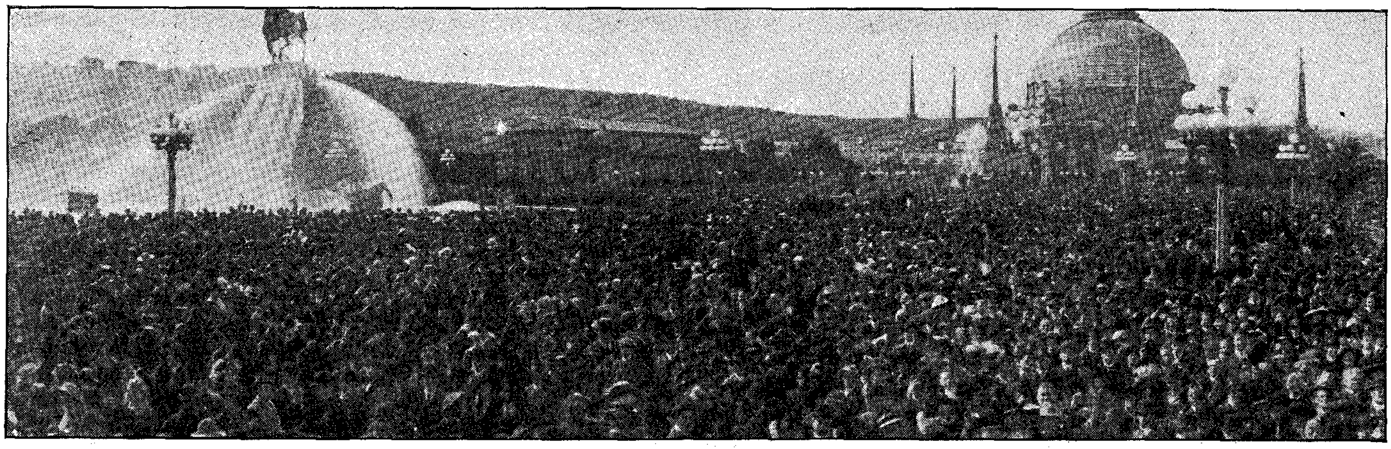
UNCLE SAM—"Couldn't even mention such things a year ago."
—May in the Cleveland *Leader*.

After the talk of military and naval weaknesses, it is interesting to find a critic so hard to please as the New York *Sun* admitting that Congress at this last session "did a splendid piece of work when it passed a naval appropriation bill providing not only for the construction of two dreadnoughts, six destroyers, and two fleet and sixteen coast-defense submarines, but for an adequate aviation corps and a bureau of operations corresponding to the General Staff of the Army."

Of similar timely interest is the resolution passed in the closing hours of the session equipping the President with added powers for the proper preservation of our national neutrality.

Besides the important measures already noted, the Sixty-third Congress, the press dispatches note, enacted legislation repealing exemption from tolls for American coastwise shipping in the Panama Canal; providing for a Government railroad to the Alaskan mineral-fields; providing special internal revenues as a "war-tax"; giving American registry to foreign-built ships; and establishing a war-risk insurance bureau for American ships. Twenty-six peace-commission treaties have been negotiated and ratified. On the other hand, the Nicaragua and Colombia treaties were left unratified. Among the more important measures defeated were the Ship-Purchase Bill, the Jones Philippine Bill, the Administration's Conservation Bill, a rural credit measure, and a child-labor bill. An immigration bill containing a literacy test failed of passage over the President's veto, and proposed constitutional amendments establishing nation-wide prohibition and woman suffrage were defeated.

In the next Congress, which will meet on December 1, unless called in extra session, the Democratic majority of over 140 in the House will be reduced to less than 30. The Democrats will retain their control of the Senate, but the upper House will lose the services of several leading Senators, including Elihu Root and Theodore E. Burton.



From a panorama photograph copyrighted, 1915, by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

WHEN THE PRESIDENT'S WIRELESS MESSAGE OPENED THE SAN FRANCISCO FAIR;

A "CITIZEN ARMY"

THE "AMERICAN LEGION," the "new organization for the defense of the United States in the event of war," sprang full-armed into existence from the back pages of a fifteen-cent magazine. Already it has acquired a considerable news value in the daily papers, has stirred up again the sleeping camps of the pros and antis on the armament question, has incurred the suspicious glances of the President and his Cabinet, is hailed with old-time enthusiasm by Colonel Roosevelt, has brought criticism upon a prominent army officer, and is meanwhile quietly spreading onward toward the 300,000 mark set by its originators as the limit of membership. The movement was first brought to light as an entirely unofficial adjunct of the "Camp-Fire" department of the magazine *Adventure*, a department devoted to the interests of those free-lances and gentlemen-adventurers who still seek to escape from the conventional, workaday world. In *Adventure* the editor speaks of the American Legion as "a plan whereby seasoned and experienced men can have the opportunity to serve together," should this country be involved in war, "and also get a better chance of being sent to the front more quickly than if they volunteered as separate individuals." It is "a legion of adventurers" purely and simply, in its original conception, a legion registering itself "for service in case of war, but with no obligations in time of peace."

Soon after its formation, the news columns tell us, the Legion was brought to the attention of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army, with headquarters at Governors Island, New York, and it was through the unofficial encouragement given to the project by General Wood and his aide-de-camp, Capt. Gordon Johnston, that it gained such publicity and increased in membership so rapidly from the first. The clarion call sent out by Colonel Roosevelt, upon his appointment to the chairmanship of the Legion's executive committee, we are told, finally attracted the attention of Secretaries Garrison and Daniels, who have ordered a complete report upon what has been done, and what part has been played by men of the Regular Army. A vein of suspicion runs through some of the comment that Colonel Roosevelt's activities, coming simultaneously with his strong criticisms of the Administration, indicate that he is a "forward-looking" man, with an eye on 1916. But his comrade of Rough-Rider days, General Wood, writes to Secretary Garrison the reassuring word that while "some effort will be made to twist this into a political move, I don't believe there is even a tinge of politics connected with it—certainly no indications of such a tendency have reached me here." General Wood denies that Colonel Roosevelt ever communicated with him concerning the projected Legion.

Viewing it as an efficient means of binding the country's true reservists together sufficiently well to secure their united services in event of war, many editors feel, with the New York *World*, that the American Legion movement attains something of President Wilson's ideal of "a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms," and is "in accord with sound American traditions," without tending in any way toward militarism. Others, however, regard it with misgiving, mainly due, they admit, to the immediate patronage it has received from "militaristic" army officers. There is, however, a general disinclination to attribute to this informal and unofficial movement too great a military significance, and the news accounts which declared that General Wood and his staff had given "loyal support" and active aid in its promulgation are denounced, in the words of the New York *Tribune*, as an "injustice" to the General. Editorial opinion largely supports the attempt to keep the Legion, as a purely volunteer organization for use in war only, apart from all alliance with the Army or Navy, and free from their dominance. This is in accord with the statement originally made through the newspapers that—

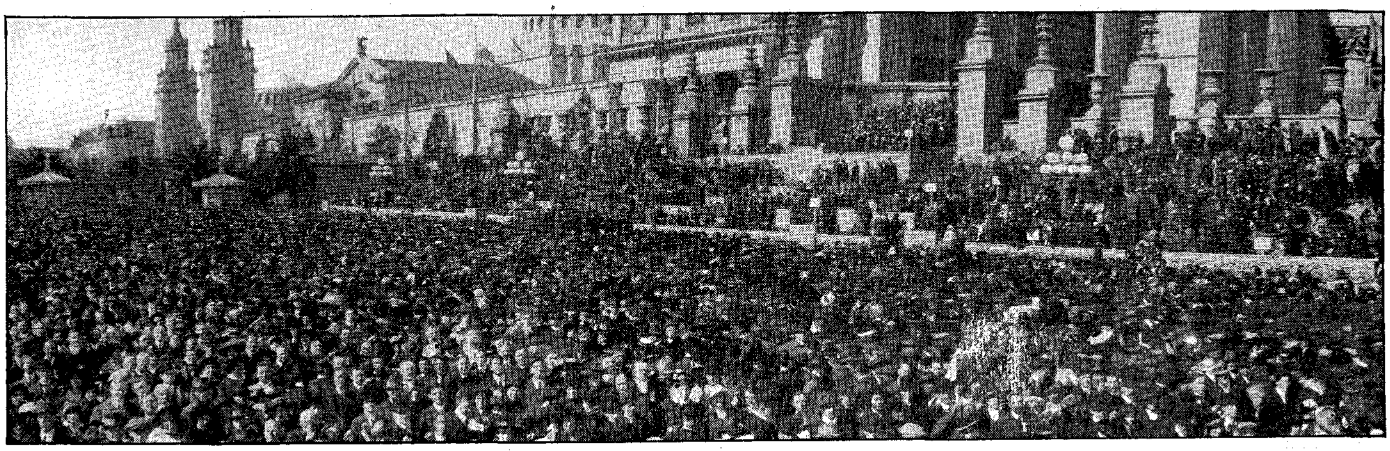
> "Those who are behind the organization are not imbued with the spirit of militarism. They agree with those who say that at a word from the President of the United States millions of men would swarm to the colors, and that it is not necessary, in time of peace, that this country maintain a great standing army such as one associates with the word militarism. No military training in time of peace is involved, no increase in standing army, navy, or militia, but there is contemplated a taking stock of resources so that in time of war the Government would be able to lay its hand immediately upon those who would be best qualified to cope with the emergency."

And the editor of *Adventure* himself states plainly and unequivocally the position of the Legion in this respect:

> "Eager letters have been received from militia officers of various States expressing the desire to incorporate at least part of the Legion in their own particular organization. But that is not at all the idea of the Legion. Adventurers don't need to be told they can join the militia. The Legion is for those who can not or will not tie themselves to any fixt organization in peace times."

In spite of these explanations, and the declaration of General Wood that his connection with the Legion has been wholly personal and unofficial, there have been many protests that the new organization was but sheep's clothing for the dreaded wolf of militarism. Writing on behalf of the American League to Limit Armaments, Bishop David H. Greer protests against "the activities of the officers of the Army of the United States in organizing civilians and attempting to influence public opinion in regard to the military forces of the country," and, in this vein, continues—

> "We conceive that it is the duty of Congress, and not of the Army, to determine how much and to what extent the military forces of the country shall be used or increased or decreased; and we submit that the activity of Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, and of his aid, Capt. Gordon Johnston, and of other officers of the Army, and the issuing from a



SOME OF THE JUBILANT THOUSANDS AS SEEN FROM THE TOWER OF JEWELS.

recognized army headquarters of such propaganda as that of the American Legion, are subversive of the interests of democracy and in violation of the policy and tradition of the United States of America."

Despite General Wood's reply that Bishop Greer has made an "audacious misstatement" in implicating him in the American Legion to this extent, the New York *Evening Post* likewise assails the General, quoting Secretary Garrison's order of February 23 forbidding "the expression of their views" on the part of officers "on the military situation in the United States or abroad," and remarks:

> "It is explained in his behalf that he merely approved the project as he would a proposed rifle-range. But it was no business of his to approve it, since it did not come before him officially, and, being intelligent, he knew that his approval would be part of the League's stock in trade. (Mr. Roosevelt referred in his letter to the regular officers' approval of the plan.) He has been quite willing that his personal aid should throw himself into the scheme—tho this was no part of the duty for which Captain Johnston is under orders and for which he is paid by the Government. And General Wood sees no incongruity in approving a scheme which even the militaristically inclined *Times* frowns upon as wholly outside the province of private individuals. Probably the patient and kindly Secretary of War will let General Wood down easy; a stricter disciplinarian would probably find the time fitting for General Wood to take station at Marseilles or Manchester, there to compose at leisure a military history of the European War."

While discussion still is rife, the Legion grows, thanks to the advertisement of controversy, far beyond the original scope of the readers of *Adventure*, and those who apply to Dr. J. F. Hausmann, the secretary of the organization, for permission to take the oath to "serve my country and to serve her as she says, not as I say," are reported to be increasing daily in number. Among those who see in this a real advantage to the country is the New York *World*, which points out that, more important than the ex-regulars, who have seen service and been retired, will be the enrolment of "men with technical experience" who possess "skill and experience in matters related to modern military operations." These men, who, according to the original plan, will form the "special-service branch" of the Legion, will be drawn from all occupations, ranging from master-navigator to cowboy. Of those of the other branch of the service, "composed exclusively of men who have had army or navy service," who may be regarded as the backbone of the Legion, the Boston *Transcript* estimates that

> "In ten years between three hundred thousand and four hundred thousand honorably discharged soldiers, bluejackets, and marines have drifted back into the civil population, and few of them are to-day identified with the militia. The Legion would form the first reserve, and in the event of war could be quickly assembled and put in readiness to follow to the front the first line, consisting of the regular army and the militia."

Moreover, altho the organization is distinctly non-militaristic,

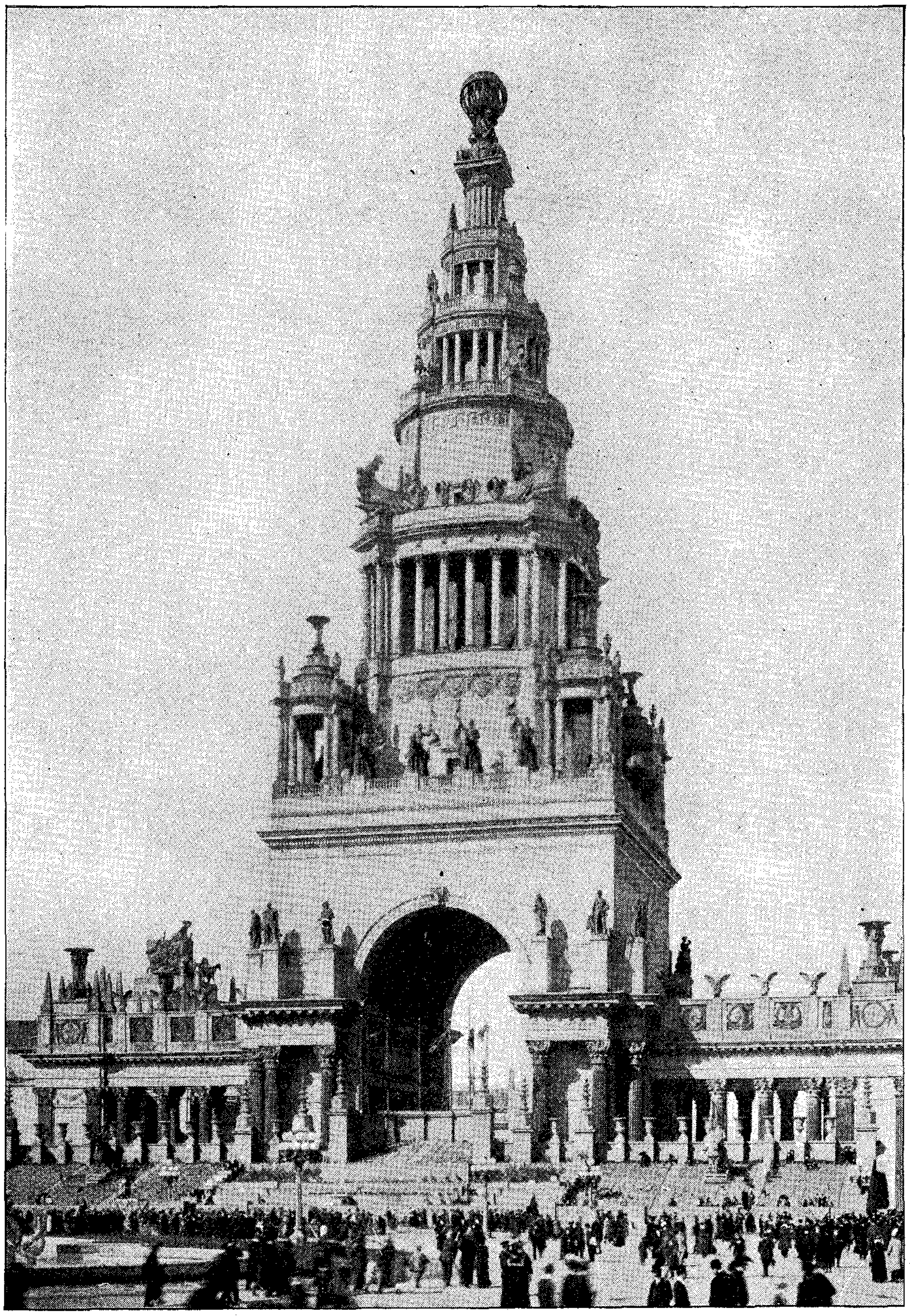
> "Its formation represents a very intelligent effort to double the worth of every dollar spent on the Army and Navy by conserving the personnel trained in those services and at all times maintaining a nucleus of that 'citizenry trained and accustomed to arms' of which Washington talked in the days when our citizenry were so trained and so accustomed."

THE SAN FRANCISCO FAIR

AS THE SUN SETS each day on the defeats of war, it rises on the victories of peace. While the eastern hemisphere is fighting "the most Titanic war of world-history," the western hemisphere is celebrating the completion of "the greatest achievement of peace—the Panama Canal." The sense of contrast between the chief present interests of the Old and of the New World, thus exprest by the Portland *Oregonian*, is felt by many of the editors who have been writing about the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which opened at San Francisco on February 20. Thus the New York *Tribune* tells its readers to forget the conflict across the Atlantic, which "has upset our sense of perspective and divided our sympathies," and contemplate something "over which we can all share the same emotion—that of deep national pride." This very European War, which at first appeared a death-blow to the Exposition, may in reality turn out to be a benefit, observes the Indianapolis *News*. "The war will keep thousands of foreign visitors at home, but it will keep tens of thousands of traveling Americans also at home," and "San Francisco expects that a large number of these will visit the Pacific Coast some time before December 4, when the Exposition officially closes." Yet the war did cost the fair something in both material and sentiment, says the New York *Evening Post*. "Partly by reason of it, England, Germany, and other great nations are not exhibitors, the display of war-ships in the bay is curtailed, and foreign visitors are cut off." But these deficiencies are hardly glaring. Individual exhibitors and commercial bodies have made good provision for England, Germany, Russia, and Austria. And, as *The Evening Post* continues:

> "Forty-two countries are officially participating; four European expositions have sent their relics; States, firms, and individuals have displays worth $350,000,000. The visitors who will crowd the square mile of avenues and gardens until December will have small reason to recall that Europe is just now not interested in the arts of peace."

San Francisco claims that no exposition has ever been held on a site so favored by nature. It extends two and a half miles along and a half mile back from San Francisco Bay. To the north are the waters of the bay, its islands, and its encircling mountains. The city lies behind and at the right, the Presidio is at the left, and farther west the far-famed Golden Gate leads to "Pacific's boundless sea." Experts, we read in the San Francisco dispatches, "have pronounced its eleven main exhibit-buildings, its five courts, 250 pieces of statuary, mural paintings, and lighting effects one of the most magnificent collections ever achieved." The exhibit-palaces house their 60,000 exhibits within a total area of 2,663,183 square feet. This is the center of the exhibition's life, and is more or less like that of other fairs, only, we are told, bigger, newer, and more inclusive. No less remarkable is the series of over 500 conventions which are to be held in the fair grounds, the city, or near by, and for which a permanent auditorium has been built in the heart of the city. The amusement feature is the "Joy Zone," corresponding to the "Midway " of the Chicago World's Fair.


THE TOWER OF JEWELS—435 FEET TALL.

February 20 was a legal holiday in California. The fair opened, unlike some of its predecessors, "complete in every official detail and incomplete only in some of the interstate and international exhibits." A joyful parade of 200,000 San Franciscans, Californians, and visitors prest through the streets of the city to witness the official opening. Exactly 245,143 people passed through the gates on that opening day—another record. Before President Wilson prest the button in Washington and set the wheels of the Exposition moving by wireless telegraphy, the crowd listened to speeches by Secretary Lane, representing President Wilson, Governor Johnson, Mayor Rolph, and Exposition officials. The day, said Governor Johnson, was epochal as "the triumph of San Francisco, that a decade ago was laid prostrate and in ruins." Mayor Rolph struck another popular key-note when he called the Exposition "the biggest and best job on earth."

The next day the San Francisco *Chronicle* recounted the history of the creation of this temporary paradise. It recalled how the idea arose to build a fair that should at once commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean and celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal; how at a mass-meeting in 1910 San Franciscans subscribed over four million dollars in less than two hours; how city and State joined to furnish the funds for the fair without recourse to Government help and raised $16,000,000, the remainder of the $50,000,000 total cost of the Exposition falling upon exhibiting counties, States, and Governments and private exhibitors; how the desperate struggle for official recognition was won against New Orleans; and how the actual work of organizing, planning, building, and finishing was promptly done, on schedule as to both time and money. With all this in mind *The Chronicle* bursts forth in this editorial pæan of triumph:

> "A mighty conception was that of yours, San Francisco, which you have now brought to a glorious fruition. . . . . . .
>
> "When you poured forth from your gates yesterday, San Francisco, and, for the first time free from your five years' toil, went down to see the work you have done, you saw, and the world with you, an exposition that embodies completely the ultimate achievement of the race. Unlike any other exposition, this one is not historical any more than the Canal just completed. It exhibits the best and latest that man has done. It is so set and so housed that as an exposition of beauty it is the highest expression of art on a great scale that the world has seen.
>
> "If all the world but that area within the Exposition walls should be wiped out to-day, there would still be left intact the final sum of all the race has done. You may well be proud of your work, San Francisco."

At the head of the procession that moved along Van Ness Avenue "to the Rainbow City by the Golden Gate," there rode, so *The Chronicle* notes, twenty-three veterans of the Society of

California Pioneers, six of them "forty-niners." For the Exposition celebrates the cutting of the Canal at Panama, recalls *The Chronicle*, "only sixty-six years after the discovery of gold in the Sierra, and still fewer years since the first pioneers crossed that same isthmus from ship to ship through the jungle." And it was in the pioneer that Secretary Lane, himself a Californian, found the true significance of the event, and exprest it in words that have met with high praise both East and West. The speaker had looked for his inspiration in the sculptured figures ennobling the Exposition, and he said, as officially reported:

"Prophets, priests, and kings are here, conquerors and mystical figures of ancient legend, but these do not speak the word I hear. My eye is drawn to the least conspicuous of all—the modest figure of a man standing beside two oxen. . . . That man is to me the one hero of this day. Without him we would not be here. Without him banners would not fly nor bands play. Without him San Francisco would not be to-day the gayest city of the globe. Shall I tell you who he is, *this key-figure in the arch of* our enterprise? That slender, dauntless, plodding, modest figure is the American pioneer. To me he is far more. He is the adventuresome spirit of our restless race. Long ago he set sail with Ulysses. But Ulysses turned back. He sailed again with Columbus for the Indies and heard with joy the quick command: 'Sail on, sail on, and on.' But their westward way was barred. He landed at Plymouth Rock, and with his dull-eyed oxen has made the long, long journey across our continent. His way has been hard, slow, momentous. He made his path through soggy, sodden forests where the storms of a thousand years conspired to block his way. He drank with delight of the brackish water where the wild beasts wallowed. He trekked through the yielding, treacherous snows, forded swift-running waters, crept painfully through rocky gorges where Titans had been at play, clambered up mountain sides, the sport of avalanche and of slide, dared the limitless land without horizon, ground his teeth upon the bitter dust of the desert, fainted beneath the flail of the raw and ruthless sun, starved, thirsted, fought, was cast down, but never broken, and never turned back. Here he stands at last beside this western sea, the incarnate soul of his insatiable race—the American pioneer. . . . . . .

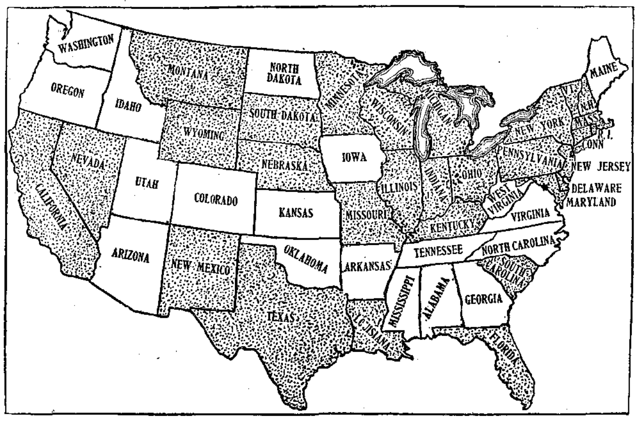
"Here in this city of the new Nation, the pioneer has called together all his neighbors that we may learn one of the other. We are to live together side by side for all time. . . . . We are to know one another. Perhaps strained nerves may sometimes think the gesture of the pioneer to be abrupt, and his voice we know has been hardened by the winter winds. But his neighbors will soon come to know that he has no hatred in his heart, for he is without fear; that he is without envy, for none can add to his wealth. The long journey of this slight, modest figure that stands beside the oxen is at an end. The waste places of the earth have been found. But adventure is not to end. Here in his house will be taught the gospel of an advancing democracy—strong, valiant, confident, conquering—upborne and typified by the independent, venturesome spirit of that mystic materialist, the American pioneer."

THE MIRRORED COLONNADES OF THE FINE ARTS PALACE.

After generously praising San Francisco's achievement, the Portland *Oregonian* reminds us that "not only the Exposition itself, but the whole Pacific Coast is on display." Others point out that Easterners will learn to know their country better as they journey over it on their way to and from the Coast. And we recall that California offers visitors two expositions. The purpose of the Panama-California exposition at San Diego, the San Francisco *Chronicle* says, "is to show to visitors from other States just what California is like, and to this effect the greatest displays are devoted to emphasizing the advantages offered to home-seekers by the various sections of the State."

NUMBER OF DRY STATES DOUBLED

JOHN BARLEYCORN must be beginning to suspect that he is an "undesirable citizen," remarks one writer, so many States have now forbidden him the premises. With Iowa's return to the "dry" column and Idaho and Utah's enactment of prohibition laws, he finds himself outlawed in nineteen of the forty-eight States of the Union. No less impressive is the rapidity with which this inhospitable attitude has developed among State legislatures, especially in the South and West. "A year ago," as the Evanston *Union Signal*, national organ of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, reminds us, "nine States were white on the prohibition map," where to-day the number is doubled. Nor does this tell the whole story, since prohibition legislation is well advanced on the road toward enactment in several other States, notably South Carolina and Montana, while in the East we find Vermont greatly extending its "dry" territory and considering the submission of the State-wide prohibition question to the voters. In the opinion of *The American Issue* (New York), "the probabilities are that before the various legislatures now in session adjourn, twenty-one States will have prohibited the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages." This organ of the Antisaloon League goes on to say:



THE WHITE STATES HAVE STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION LAWS.

> "Of course there is always the possibility of some unforeseen situation arising to defeat what looks like a 'sure thing,' in matters of legislation and elections; but this is true, that even if Prohibition fails in the above-mentioned States, the present situation in each of them forecasts the utter rout of the liquor forces at no very distant time."

The return of Iowa to the "dry" ranks was effected last month by the repeal of the Mulct Law, and we may infer from the following paragraphs in *The New Republic* (Prohibition, Westerville, Ohio) that another relapse is improbable:

> "In 1883, the people of Iowa adopted a Prohibition amendment to their constitution which was later annulled by the courts.
>
> "Then the legislature passed a statutory law, but the people were not ready for it and did not back it up with proper enforcement. The notorious 'Mulct Law' followed, permitting any county to violate the prohibition law upon petition of 65 per cent. of its voters.
>
> "Now things are different. The churches of the State are efficiently organized over the State through the Antisaloon League and the law has been enforced in the dry districts. That prepared the way for the action of the legislature last week in repealing the Mulct Law, and the old prohibitory law therefore automatically comes into effect.
>
> "Local prohibition, backed up by the people and the League, has prepared the way for prohibition that prohibits."

While the repeal of the Mulct Law aroused vigorous opposition in the river counties and along the western border of the State, and while some papers agreed with the Boone *News-Republican* that it was accomplished by "the star-chamber methods of the legislative committee on temperance," the Marshalltown *Times-Republican* is convinced that "it was honestly and squarely done by the representatives of the State in conformity with the sentiment of the State at large." The saloons already doing business in the State are given nearly a year of grace—until January 1, 1916,—to put their affairs in order.

In Idaho also the new prohibition law goes into effect on the 1st of next January, the date being the same as that fixt for the neighboring States of Oregon and Washington.

A revulsion against saloons and the liquor traffic such as that of 1914 and 1915 is not altogether new in this country, as the Indianapolis *News* reminds us:

> "Sixty years ago nine Northern States went 'dry' in a single year. These later all lapsed, and in 1907, out of the eighteen that had tried the experiment only three—Maine, Kansas, and North Dakota—retained prohibition. The present movement is, however, probably without precedent in strength and scope. It has affected not only this country, which has lately witnessed a majority vote in the National House of Representatives for a prohibition amendment, but it has touched such countries as Russia, with its edict of total prohibition, and France, where steps have recently been taken by the Government to stop the drinking of absinthe. The present movement is also different from others that have preceded it, in that it emphasizes alcohol's effect upon efficiency as well as upon morals."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

If thy hyphen offend thee, pluck it out.—*Columbia State.*

"America cares only for dollars"—and Belgians and so forth.—*Boston Herald.*

The President's Ship-Purchase Bill ran into a war-zone.—*Albany Journal.*

Possibly the Germans retreated from Przasnysz rather than pronounce it.—*New York World.*

Every time von Hindenburg chases the Russian growler he finds trouble bruin.—*Boston Transcript.*

The See-America-First movement is belated. Columbus saw America first.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

The abdication of President Theodore of Haiti shows that there is after all nothing in a name.—*Boston Transcript.*

Of all the juveniles who have tried to play a man's part in history the feeblest and most miscast is the Young Turk.—*New York Herald.*

Japan's plans for preserving the integrity of China have not unnaturally roused China's suspicions of the integrity of Japan.—*Chicago Herald.*

That continued bombardment of Reims doesn't sound reasonable. They must just be shooting at the place where Reims used to be.—*Indianapolis News.*

Not often that reducing forts reduces the cost of living.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The wages of sin are not regulated by any minimum-wage law.—*Boston Transcript.*

News item: An English steamer reaches Liverpool under the British flag.—*Philadelphia Record.*

It must be admitted that if Britain makes all food contraband, it'll go against the grain.—*Columbia State.*

Vodka abolished now for six months and Russians going over to Germany in droves.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

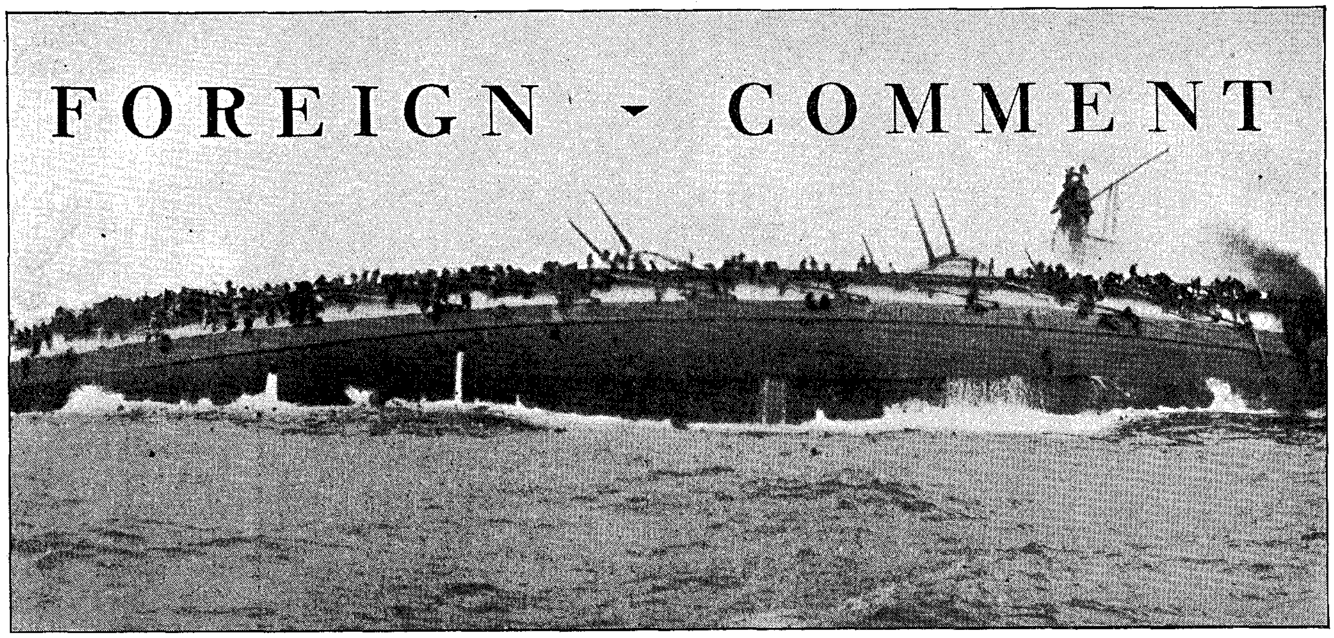
"Wheat trust?" exclaims Joe Leiter. "Insanity!" Well, we remember one time, in 1897, Joe, when it was.—*Boston Transcript.*

There is a "tense feeling" in Holland, a Hague dispatch says. So far as Holland's commerce is concerned, it is all in the past tense.—*Kansas City Star.*

The Austrian "Red" Book is somewhat belated, but its color is appropriate to the character and consequences of Austrian diplomacy.—*New York World.*

If the *Dacia* was flying the American flag, it is difficult to understand how the captain of the French cruiser knew it wasn't a British vessel.—*Philadelphia North American.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



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THE *BLÜCHER'S* DEATH-AGONY.

This remarkable photograph was made during the last moments of the doomed German cruiser, just as she capsized and sank. Despite the fact alleged in the British dispatches that German dirigibles hovered overhead, dropping bombs, the British cruiser *Arethusa* stood by to rescue such of the crew as might be found floating in the water, when once her torpedoes had definitely settled the *Blücher's* fate.

OUR WAR POLICY PRAISED BY LORD BRYCE

A WHOLE-HEARTED DEFENSE of President Wilson's foreign policy and a full tribute of praise for the American attitude to the war appear in the London *Daily Chronicle* from the pen of Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador at Washington. There are few, if any, foreign publicists who are better acquainted with the United States, and Lord Bryce's opinions will carry great weight with his own countrymen and can not fail to be of interest to us. After declaring the German press campaign here a failure, Lord Bryce goes on to estimate the possible political effect of German-American opposition to the present Administration, and comes to the conclusion that no attempt will be made to swing the German-American vote against the Democrats at the next Presidential elections. He says:

"What is called the 'German vote' is in some few cities a force to be reckoned with, but when those who lead it try to use it as a means of applying political pressure in such a case as this, native Americans resent such an attempt, for with them it is a fundamental principle that a citizen must have no loyalty save to the United States, and the great bulk even of hyphenated German-Americans would refuse to respond."

Some of his countrymen have claimed that we should have made a formal protest against the violation of Belgian neutrality, but he replies that both the circumstances of the case and the traditional principles which have always guided our foreign policy rendered a protest unnecessary:

"The attack on Belgium was no doubt a clear breach, not only of the Convention of 1907, but of the fundamental principle of international law. But the other breaches which followed, and made the violation seem more shocking, rested at first on statements which needed confirmation, and any Government might feel that before protesting against the treatment of non-combatants it needed further evidence which would carry certainty to every fair mind.

"Add to this ground for caution the fact that the United States have always, following the advice of Washington, endeavored to keep themselves clear of entanglements in Old-World diplomacy. They would, of course, hold themselves to be bound in their own action by The Hague Convention of 1907, for they signed it, but the Secretary of State, in his instructions to the United States delegates in 1907 expressly called attention to the need for adhering to the traditional principle.

"Whether or not it would have been better to deliver a protest, the mischief had been largely done before any could have been delivered, and no neutral Power in either the Old World or the New has, in fact, protested."

Coming to the vexed question of the exportation of munitions of war, Lord Bryce refuses to believe that Washington was moved by any consideration for the feelings of Wall Street, and applauds Mr. Bryan's letter to Senator Stone, in which the policy of the Administration was so fully discust:

"The controversy with Germany began by her complaining of the sale of ammunition by the United States traders to Great Britain and France. Well-established usage of the nations permits that sale. So we argued in 1870; so the American Secretary of State has argued now, ruling the point in favor of the Allies in his letter to Senator Stone with a clearness and cogency that could not be improved upon. The pro-Germans have complained of it as far too friendly to Great Britain. If it is suggested, as I think it has been somewhere, that in the matter of contraband and right of search powerful pecuniary interests have tried to influence the Administration, those who have watched the recent developments in America will agree that nothing is so unpopular there as what is called 'big business,' and that any Administration, supposed to be yielding to its pressure, would do so at its peril."

The manner of our protest to Great Britain upon the right of search wins the former Ambassador's highest praise, and he characterizes it as made "with a courtesy and moderation . . . which enabled the discussion to proceed with good temper and good feeling." He then pays a tribute to our diplomats:

"I doubt whether we in England have yet fully realized either the magnitude of the service which the United States Government and its representatives abroad have rendered in protection of British subjects in the belligerent countries or the noble spirit that has animated them in that service.

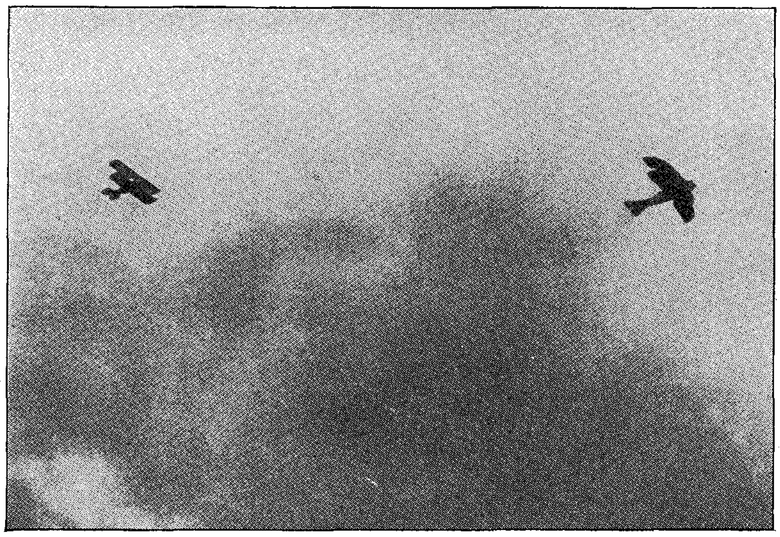
"Their Embassies and Legations have become enormous business offices, manned mainly by voluntary workers. The looking after our prisoners of war in Germany alone has become a gigantic task."

He brings his long and interesting article to a close by commenting on the relief work in Belgium, Poland, and Palestine done by the United States, and remarks:

"One thing more deserves to be noted: It is the wonderful zeal that has been shown in the efforts to relieve distress and suffering in Belgium, and, indeed, in every region where the war has caused suffering. The liberality shown by the people of the United States in their charitable efforts is indeed beyond all praise."

IS JAPAN CROWDING CHINA?

ALARMING NEWS of the Japanese demand upon China has been emanating from the Chinese capital, but few words have come from Tokyo. Indeed, the silence of the Japanese Government on the matter has been almost ominous. Even the Japanese press have been unable to secure from the Foreign Office any information as to the contents of the overture which it has made to China. The leading newspapers of Tokyo and Osaka are publishing Peking dispatches reporting on the Japanese demands, but as to the authenticity of these dispatches the Japanese Government has nothing to say.



From "The Illustrated London News."

A DUEL IN THE AIR.

French biplane chasing a German one, snap-shotted from a French aeroplane below.

Yet the attitude of the Mikado's Government seems to have whole-hearted editorial approval from the Japanese press. In fact, as the Tokyo correspondent of the *Nichi-bei*, a Japanese daily in San Francisco, informs us, the editors of the Japanese metropolis are keenly alive to the gravity of the situation and have agreed to acquiesce in the Government's policy of silence.

According to information reaching us from Chinese sources, the Japanese proposals, since, we understand, considerably modified, originally ran:

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A BRIDGE BLOWN UP DURING A GERMAN RETREAT.

That no part of the Chinese coast and no island off the coast shall be ceded or leased to any foreign Power.

That Japan shall have exclusive mining rights in Eastern Mongolia and the right of veto regarding the construction of railways there.

That the Japanese shall be allowed to settle and trade in Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia.

That the lease of Port Arthur and the agreement in regard to the South Manchuria Railway be extended to 99 years.

That China shall transfer to Japan all German mining and railway privileges at Shantung.

That Japan shall have the veto of mining, railway, and dock concessions at Fukien.

That Japan shall, in cooperation with China, control the Hanyang iron-works, Tayen iron-mines, and Ping-siang collieries.

That China shall purchase at least half of its arms and ammunitions from Japan, or that arsenals under Chino-Japanese ownership shall be erected in China.

That Japan shall be granted the right to build and construct railways from Nanchang to Hangchow, from Nanchang to Kiukiang, and from Nanchang to Wuchang.

That in case of necessity China must call upon Japan alone to preserve its integrity.

That in appointing foreign officials to military, financial, and police services, China shall give precedence to Japanese.

That privileges such as are enjoyed by other nations regarding the establishment of missions, churches, schools, and hospitals, and the purchase of land in connection therewith, shall be granted to Japanese.

The Japanese press do not say whether the terms of the Mikado's overture are correctly reported in the Peking dispatches, but are unanimous in denouncing China's attitude as unappreciative, arrogant, and stupidly undiplomatic. The Tokyo *Asahi* asserts that at the present juncture China has shown herself as ungrateful to Japan as at the end of the Russo-Japanese War. And the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi* and the Osaka *Mainichi* go even as far as to demand the dispatch of a "punitive envoy" to reprimand "China's arrogance." The Tokyo *Kokumin* laments that the lot of the "watchman of the Orient" is no enviable one, and says:

> "We are cordially hated by the Chinese, and this through no fault of ours. Worse still, we are frequently insulted by China. How strange that Japan, who stands guard over China's territorial integrity, is so unkindly treated by the very country which she means to protect! What is more embarrassing, the Powers are reluctant to recognize Japan's sincerity and good intentions in acting as China's watchman."

Apparently the Japanese editors are unable to see why the demands made upon China by their Government should be interpreted by any one as incompatible with the principles of "equal opportunity" and of the "open door" in China. On the contrary, they assert that Japan, by establishing hearty cooperation with the Chinese Government, is sincerely desirous of insuring China's integrity against the aggression of any Western Power, and they urge China to understand that without Japan's support, backed by strong military precautions, her integrity can never be safeguarded. The Tokyo *Jiji*, for instance, assures us that American interests, or for that matter the interests of any Power, will not in the least be affected by Japan's new move in China, and declares:

> "Japan stands as consistently and stedfastly as ever for the maintenance of the principles of equal opportunity for all."

RUSSIA'S DETERMINATION

A QUARREL AMONG THE ALLIES, the withdrawal of Russia and her conclusion of a separate peace with Germany, by which she would eventually acquire Constantinople, has been suggested as a possibility. This suggestion has in a measure been strengthened by a cryptic statement made by Mr. Asquith, the English Premier, who announced in the House of Commons that England would continue to fight "even if France and Russia withdrew," which, he added, "he believed most improbable." Another circumstance which lends color to the suggestion is the avowal of Sir Edward Grey that England has reversed her traditional policy and is now willing to allow Russia access to the Mediterranean, always the goal of Russian aspirations. According to cable reports, he told the House of Commons:

> "With these aspirations England is in sympathy. What form their realization will take will no doubt be settled in the terms of peace."

It must be admitted, however, that, so far as the Russian press are concerned, there is no sign of any desire to withdraw from the conflict; on the contrary, the papers are filled with expressions of determination to fight to the bitter end. This spirit was equally in evidence at the recent opening of the Duma. According to the Petrograd *Novoye Vremya*, the President of that assembly, Mr. Goremykin, in concluding his opening speech, said:

> "The terrible war can not and must not end otherwise than victoriously for us and our allies. We will fight till our foes submit to the conditions and demands which the victors dictate to them. We are weary of the incessant brandishing of the sword, the menaces to Slavdom, and the obstacles to its natural growth. We will fight till the end, till we win a lasting peace worthy of the great sacrifices we have offered to our Fatherland. In the name of our electorate, we here declare, 'So wishes all Russia.'"

The Premier, Mr. Sazonoff, made a long speech in similar terms, in which he assured the members that Russia intends to fight shoulder to shoulder with her allies "until victory crowns their efforts." Most significant was the speech of Mr. Miliukoff, the leader of the Constitutional Democrats, who described the Russian people as united on the subject of the war, and continued:

> "We are convinced that the accomplishment of our principal task—the acquisition of the Straits and Constantinople—will have been guaranteed in good time, as well from the diplomatic point of view as from the military point of view. Russia has full confidence in her allies."

Turning from the Parliament to the press, we find a unanimous opinion that peace is yet far off and is not to be secured except by the complete defeat of the enemy. The Moscow *Russkoye Slovo* expresses its satisfaction at the cordial relations with England, and continues:

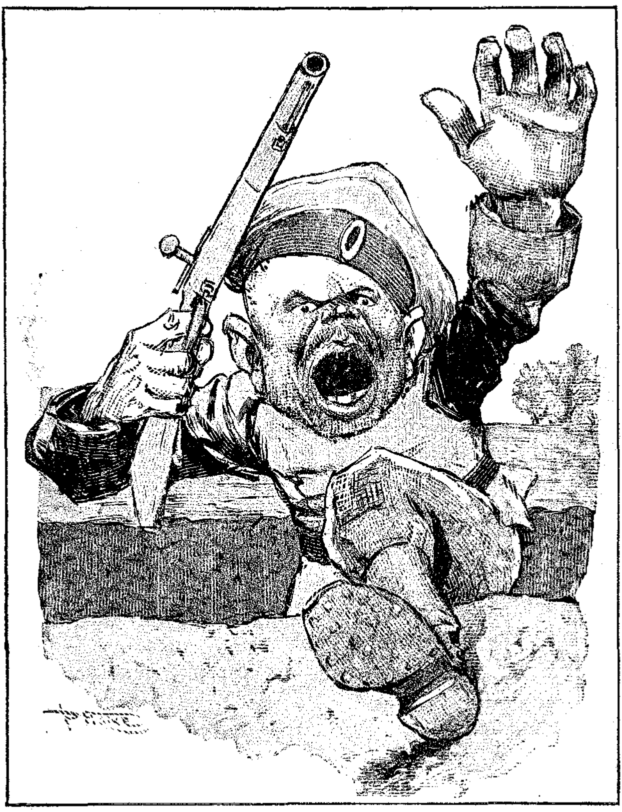
> "With deep and heartfelt gladness we see that the English are beginning to understand and to appreciate the soul of the Russian people. Hand in hand with the great British Empire, Russia is waging this desperate struggle solely to save Christian civilization from the savage onslaught of the modern super-Huns. Germany alone threatens the existence of England and Russia."

The organ of the influential Moscow merchants, the *Utro Rossie*, says:

> "No matter how long it takes, no matter what the sacrifices, we wish to fight this fight to the end. There will be no half-way house for us. Only half to finish our task would mean preparing Europe for a fresh war in the near future."

The Petrograd *Ryetch* is equally determined to achieve a final settlement ensuring a lasting peace:

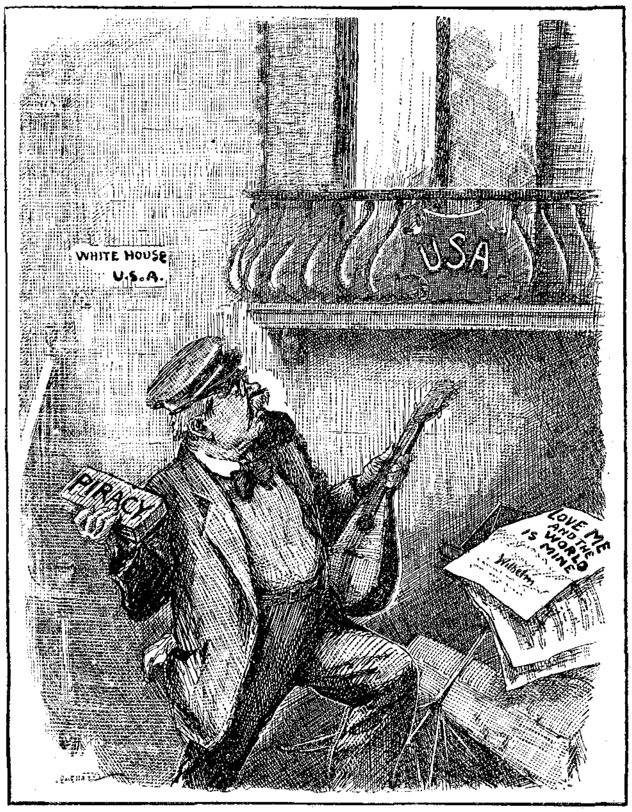
> "We must fight to the end; we must dictate to our adversary our conditions of peace, because these conditions must be such as to secure to humanity moderate quiet for a comparatively long time to come. This is the general reason for our intolerance of all possible suggestions of a speedy peace. It is not difficult to note that our formula for peace contains two elements. Victory must be decisive, is the first element; peace must be lasting, is the second element."



THE TERRIBLE COSSACK.

BROTHER RUSS—"Take me prisoner, or I'll shoot!"

—© *Ulk* (Berlin).



THE RESOURCEFUL LOVER.

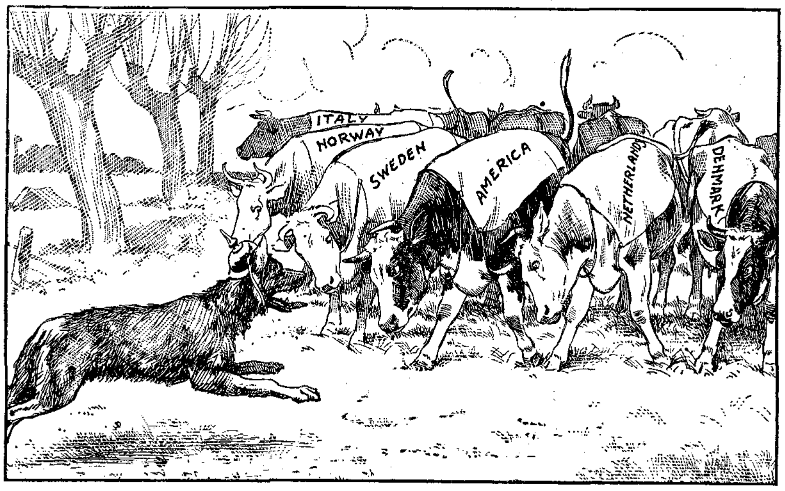
TEUTON TROUBADOUR (*serenading fair Columbia*)—"If she won't listen to my love-songs, I'll try her with a brick!"

—*Punch* (London).

AWFUL THREATS.

HOW NEUTRALS VIEW THE "WAR-ZONE"

IRRITATION AND ANXIETY are exprest in the papers of almost all the neutral countries over the German proclamation of a submarine blockade of the British Isles, the consequent isolation of the neutral countries bordering on the North Sea, and the threat to sink neutral ships if found in the "war-zone." It is in Holland and Italy that the greatest irritation is displayed, while in the Scandinavian countries there is a distinct change in public opinion, especially in Sweden, and many reliable publicists, commenting on the situation, show a tendency to believe that the blockade will fail, tho anxiety is felt for the safety of their shipping. The Amsterdam *Telegraaf*, in a sardonic article entitled "The Friend of the Neutrals," says:



JOINING FORCES.
"The cows gather close together when the wolf comes."
—*De Amsterdammer.*

> "There is no end to the benefits which the German Government is bestowing upon neutrals, for, to judge from what the German papers write about the latest measures against British merchant shipping, this course has been adopted simply and solely to protect neutral States against England. The gratitude of neutral Belgium for the benefits with which Germany has overwhelmed her may be taken for granted. Now comes Holland's turn, after her shipping has been destroyed by shots intended for hostile vessels, to hang out flags for the new German benefit bestowed. . . . Is not this action tantamount to an invitation to Holland to side with Germany or starve to death?"

Two other Amsterdam papers take a serious view of the situation. *Het Volk* says that "what the German Government now announces is the last straw," and the sober *Algemeen Handelsblad* has a long article on the blockade which ends by wearily remarking:

> "Germany is going further in this matter than England has ever gone. Even the most patient country in Europe will now have to protest."

In Sweden, where a considerable section of the press was formerly distinctly pro-German, the action of Germany is unanimously condemned. The Stockholm *Tidningen* says:

> "We do not expect from a belligerent State, fighting for life, high-minded impartiality and consideration, either in warfare or in motives for procedure, but when Germany tries to protect herself by making scapegoats of neutrals, then opinion in neutral countries can not remain favorable."

The Stockholm *Dagens Nyheter* angrily avers that Germany is using the Big Stick to obtain the sympathy of Scandinavia, and adds:

> "Any suggestion that neutral States can be intimidated must be out of the question: we hope that we can not be so easily terrified or overawed."

Similar views are held by the Christiania *Morgenbladet*, which thinks that England will be able to check this move with comparative ease by stopping German food-supplies. Danish shipping circles are much upset, and the feeling of the commercial element is reflected in the Copenhagen *Nationale Tidende*, one of the few papers that has any but cautious comments on the situation. This organ makes no bones about its views, and thinks:

> "This official German notification will be felt in all neutral countries as an encroachment. It announces without reservation a gross violation of international law. . . . The possible abuse of a neutral flag does not in the slightest degree justify an attack on peaceful merchant ships not belonging to any belligerent Power, but crossing the sea in lawful commerce."

In the Latin countries Germany finds but little support. The Madrid *Liberal* says she has proclaimed a "paper blockade" which she can not make effective, and asks:

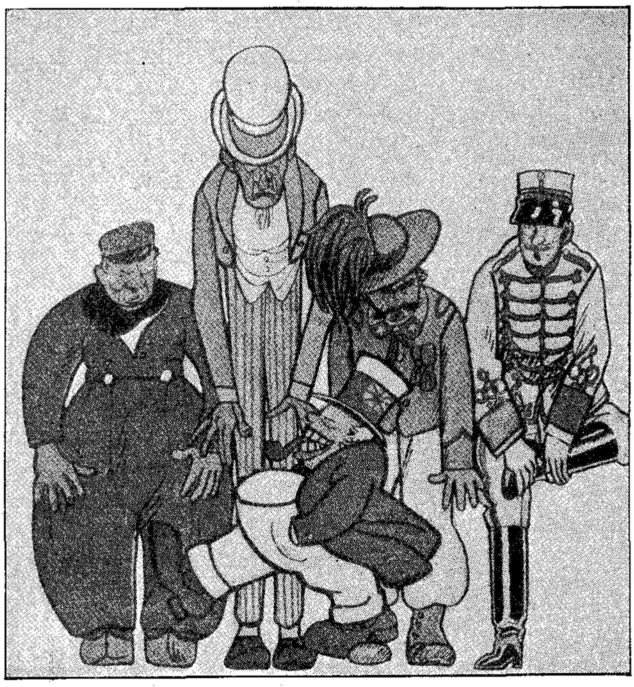
> "How can Germany attempt to maintain or even declare an effective blockade when all her ships are bottled up in Kiel or Helgoland?"

At Rome the *Stampa* takes this serious view of the situation:

> "Apart from the legal question, the German proceeding threatens the absolute annihilation of Italy's coal-supply, which is largely obtained from England, and the consequent paralysis of many Italian industries. Few things since the war began have so greatly alarmed Italians, who have fresh evidence that neutrality can not spare them all the consequences of war."

Alone among the Roman papers the *Giornale d' Italia* refuses to take the war-zone seriously. It thinks that the whole proceeding is a pure bluff, and goes on to say:

> "The German purpose has now been revealed. All the noisy and somewhat ridiculous maneuvers of the imaginary maritime blockade had for their sole object the compelling of neutrals to make their voices heard in England in asking the British Government to permit foodstuffs to enter Germany."



THE PRIZE GRABBER.
"How long are you going to let that fellow step on your corns?"
—© *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

The semiofficial *Tribuna* says that "Germany may be certain that the neutral countries will not accept this strange principle" and agrees with the *Giornale* in thinking that Germany can expect little support from neutral nations.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

TWO NOTABLE DISCOVERIES

THE ARTS OF PEACE AND WAR receive, it is claimed, a simultaneous benefit from two discoveries made by a young chemist attached to the United States Bureau of Mines. The first of these is expected to increase the output of gasoline made from petroleum by independent refiners 200 per cent. The second is expected to free our dyeing and explosive-manufacturing industries from a German monopoly of two ingredients of great importance. These two substances are toluol and benzol, formerly produced commercially only in Germany from coal-tar, but now, according to the New York papers, to be made in this country from crude petroleum by a process invented by Dr. Walter F. Rittman, which he will patent and then present to the nation. A number of prominent chemists are a little skeptical as to the commercial values of these new processes, but Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, who announced the discoveries recently in Washington, feels no such doubts. Speaking of the first of these processes the Secretary is quoted as saying:

DR. WALTER F. RITTMAN.

This young discoverer, who is not yet 32 years old, is from Sandusky, Ohio. He did his advanced work at Columbia University, New York, and is attached to the United States Bureau of Mines.

"The Federal Government, through the efforts of Dr. Rittman, now proposes to make free for the use of all of the people of this country who wish it a process that is confidently expected to increase their yields of gasoline from crude petroleum fully 200 per cent. and perhaps more, such results having repeatedly been obtained in the laboratory. It is claimed by Dr. Rittman that his process is safer, simpler, and more economical than processes now in use, and these are economical factors of great importance."

Mr. Lane thinks this process specially valuable in that it safeguards the stability of the automobile and motor-engine industries which at one time were thought to be threatened by a possible shortage of suitable fuel, and he thus sums up the situation:

"With a steadily increasing demand for gasoline for automobiles, motor-boats, and engines, this fortunate discovery comes at the proper time. It is but two years ago that the automobile industry, fearful that the supply of gasoline might not be adequate for its rapidly expanding business, offered, through the International Association of Automobile Clubs, a prize of $100,000 for a substitute for gasoline that would cost less than gasoline.

"Happily the urgency of this situation has passed and at the present time there is a splendid supply of motor-fuel to meet immediate demand. This new process adds to the hope that, in spite of the wonderful growth in the use of gasoline, there may not be any shortage in the future."

The Secretary of the Interior also feels a certain joy at the prospect of profits that this new process opens up for the small man, as he explains:

"These processes are fraught with the utmost importance to the people of this country. For some time the Standard Oil Company, through the great amount of money at its command, through its employment of expert chemists and through its extensive organization, has had a big advantage over the independents in the production of gasoline, this company having a patented process that obtains for it as much as three times the amount of gasoline from a given quantity of petroleum as the independents now obtain. There are two or three other large corporations that have an efficient process for the manufacture of gasoline, but the independents as a whole have never been able even to approach the results obtained by the Standard Oil Company."

Important as all this is, Mr. Lane considers that Dr. Rittman's second discovery is the more valuable, as it removes, he says, a national danger and enables the American manufacturer to shake off the bondage of a foreign monopoly. In this, as a good American, he naturally rejoices:

"The second process discovered by Dr. Rittman may prove of much more value to the country than the first in that it suggests the establishment of an industry in which Germany heretofore has been preeminent—the dye industry—and also promises indirectly a measure of national safety of incalculable import. Among necessary ingredients of high explosives used in modern warfare toluol and benzol are in the first rank. Heretofore these products have been obtained mainly in Germany and England from coal-tar, and the explosive-manufacturers have had to depend largely on the supply from these sources in the making of explosives."

It seems that Dr. Rittman's process will enable American manufacturers to produce toluol and benzol from almost any American crude petroleum at a moderate cost. Mr. Lane next proceeds to discuss the national danger that this discovery averts, and says:

"The real comforting thing, however, is that we have the knowledge that this new source of supply is at the command of our people, and that in time of great national stress, if the nation is ever called upon to defend itself, we shall be able to manufacture the most efficient and most powerful explosives known in warfare. Were it not for this discovery, it is possible that in such an emergency we might be compelled to rely largely on the greatly inferior explosives that were used in the time of our Civil War, and this would spell national disaster."

The New York *Evening Mail*, among a number of papers which advise a cautious attitude toward these processes, quotes the opinion of one of the Standard Oil chemists, which runs:

"If the Government chemist's process is any good we will get a crack at it, as I understand he is going to give the patents to the whole world.

"The cheapest way to obtain benzol and toluol is from coal-tar, and we are not able to manufacture it in this country nearly as cheaply as it is done in Germany. We have no protective tariff, labor is too high, and so is the cost of handling, to enable us to compete with the German manufacturers.

"As a matter of fact it costs less to import than to manufacture. We can not compete with Germany. I do not want to condemn the reported processes until the discoverer has had a chance to demonstrate, but I would say it was a joke. You can make anything by a synthetic process. Even a diamond can be manufactured."

THE ILLNESS OF THE LIBERTY BELL

MISS LIBERTY BELL is sick. Metallurgists who have been called in consultation do not mince matters but state with some precision that she is suffering from "distemper," and is quite unable to bear the long journey to the San Francisco fair. Moreover, the disease is of long standing, having been contracted over a century and a half ago, some time before her voice became historic. We are told that unskilled "tinkering" fixt the disease upon her and that injudicious trips to various world's fairs have made it worse. The crack with which all who have seen the bell are familiar was an early result of the malady, and the development of an extension indicates that the disease is still in progress. Says the writer of a leading article in *The Iron Age* (New York, February 18):

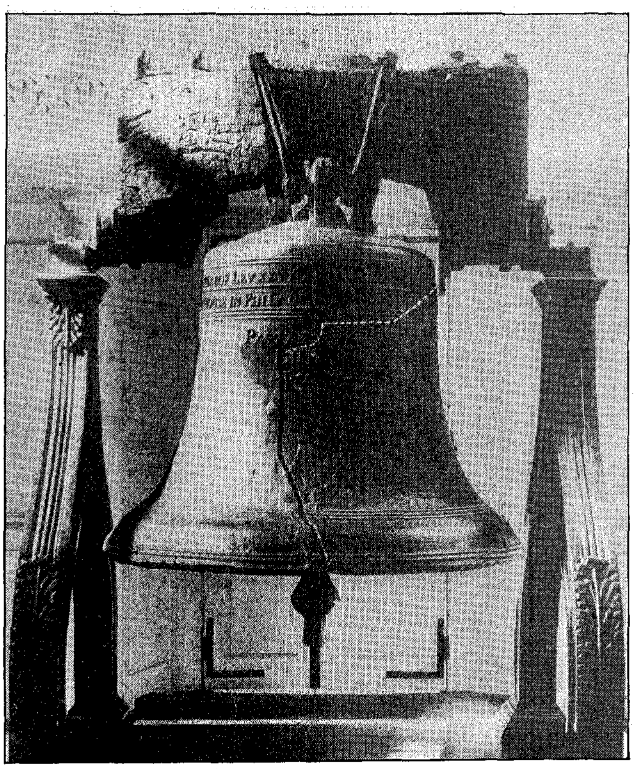


Illustration by courtesy of "The Iron Age," New York.

THE NEW CRACK IN THE LIBERTY BELL.

Experts believe it was caused by trips to previous fairs, and they advise against taking the bell to San Francisco.

"The Liberty Bell is suffering from the disease of metals. This has been clearly brought to the attention of the public by the recent strenuous agitation to obtain permission for its removal to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. The fact that the bell has been transported several times to various expositions has lent courage to the agitators.

"Opponents of its removal from Independence Hall, Philadelphia, contend that if the bell is to be preserved intact as a sacred relic, it is absolutely necessary that it should be safeguarded as far as possible from all vibration; that it has already suffered irreparable injury from previous journeys to New Orleans in 1885, to Chicago in 1893, to Atlanta in 1895, to Charleston in 1902, to Boston in 1903, and to St. Louis in 1904.

"In 1909, when the city council of Philadelphia seemed determined to send the bell to Seattle, Wash., those opposed sought expert metallurgical advice, for it had been observed that, in addition to the old vertical crack, a new crack had developed in comparatively recent years, starting from the top of the old crack, extending diagonally around the upper portion of the bell, more than a quarter of its circumference. At first this new crack could only be seen by the aid of a magnifying-glass, but it is now plainly visible to the naked eye, as indicated by the dotted line in the illustration. The curator of the museum where the bell rests applied to the Franklin Institute for an expert opinion as to the new crack and he was referred to Alexander E. Outerbridge, Jr., of Philadelphia, a metallurgist of distinction. . . . The result of Mr. Outerbridge's investigation then was that the bell was kept at home. His recommendation that it be supported on four padded stilts to relieve the strain which was gradually pulling the bell apart while hanging from the yoke, was adopted with beneficial results and to the satisfaction of many.

"Vigorous protests were voiced early in February when it became known that various Philadelphia councilmen were planning to introduce into the municipal legislative bodies a bill to send the bell to the Panama Exposition. As in former trips this excursion, it was contended, would again afford a delightful trip of a few officials to the Fair at the expense of the city. Through the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mr. Outerbridge was again brought into the contest, and he submitted an expert opinion on the present condition of the bell and against its removal."

Extracts from his interesting report are given as follows:

"It is no hyperbolical figure of speech to say that the venerated Liberty Bell is afflicted with a serious disease. Metallurgists have adopted into their technical phraseology the term 'diseases of metals,' and recognize several such maladies. I myself have no hesitation in saying that the bell has a distemper which should insure its most careful preservation from all shocks such as it would be subjected to in a long journey. It is only necessary to take a brief glance at the history of the bell to understand the cause of this malady.

"The bell was first cast in London. . . . It arrived in Philadelphia in 1752, and was tested in August of that year. Mr. Norris states: 'It was cracked by the stroke of the clapper without any other violence, as it was hung up to try the sound. . . . When we broke up the metal our judges here generally agreed it was too high and brittle. We concluded to send it back by Captain Budden, but he could not take it on board, upon which two ingenious workmen undertook to cast it here, and I am just now informed they have this day opened the mold and have got a good bell, which, I confess, pleases me very much.' Mr. Norris further states that in order to toughen the alloy, which was evidently too brittle, about 10 per cent. of copper was added to the metal of the original bell when remelting it. In a subsequent letter to the colonial agent in London, Mr. Norris wrote: 'After it was hung in its place it was found to contain too much copper, and Pass and Stow, the workmen, were so teased with the witticisms of the town that they asked permission to cast it over again.'

"They recast the bell, adding, without doubt, a quantity of tin to restore the tone which the excess of copper had entirely destroyed. . . . It is probable that the effort made to increase the resonance was overdone, for bitter complaints against the loud and harsh clamor were made to the Assembly. . . . Under the circumstances, the casting can not possibly have been of homogeneous composition, and the bell was, therefore, subject to abnormal shrinkage and cooling strains, which actually caused a great crack to occur at a time when the clapper was muffled in tolling a solemn dirge on the occasion of the funeral solemnities of the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, John Marshall.

"Had the bell been allowed to remain at rest after the disease had thus shown itself in a great crack extending about two-thirds of the distance from the lip to the top (being arrested by the somewhat thicker metal of the word 'Philadelphia'), the new and more dangerous crack extending diagonally around the bell from the letter 'P' in Philadelphia to beyond the letter 'Y' in 'Liberty' would probably not have occurred, for it was never observed until after the bell had made a number of peripatetic trips around the country, escorted by city fathers and policemen.

"Failures from cracking even of the best quality of 'Government bronze' castings, made under careful supervision, are by no means unknown to-day, and it is not at all surprizing that our venerated Liberty Bell, having passed three times through the melting-pots, and having been 'doctored' by amateurs in metals, should still have traces remaining of the disease which caused its decay more than a century ago, and it behooves us, therefore, to guard this precious relic against all avoidable risks in the future for the sake of generations yet to come."

After further quotations from Mr. Outerbridge to justify his use of the word "disease" in this connection, as one generally used by metallurgists in speaking of the deterioration undergone by tin under certain circumstances, the writer goes on:

"In further substantiation of this theory, Mr. Outerbridge says that since writing the above he has seen a report of tests made in remelting pure copper several times under careful conditions. With each melting the metal lost largely in tensile strength, resilience, etc. Bending-tests showed loss of over 50 per cent. from three meltings. The Liberty Bell was recast three times.

"Early in April last year four additional supports were placed in the case on which the bell now rests, further relieving the strains. The beneficial effect, says Mr. Outerbridge, was soon apparent in a partial closing of the crack. 'Should it be again sent on a railroad journey across the continent, it is by no means unlikely that it would arrive there in two pieces.'

"It is estimated that years ago vandals used to chip pieces from the rim for souvenirs calculated to have amounted to anywhere from 20 to 40 pounds. A member of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Philadelphia has records to prove that more strangers visit Independence Hall every year than any other museum in the United States, pointing to this as another reason why it should not be removed for many months from its resting-place.

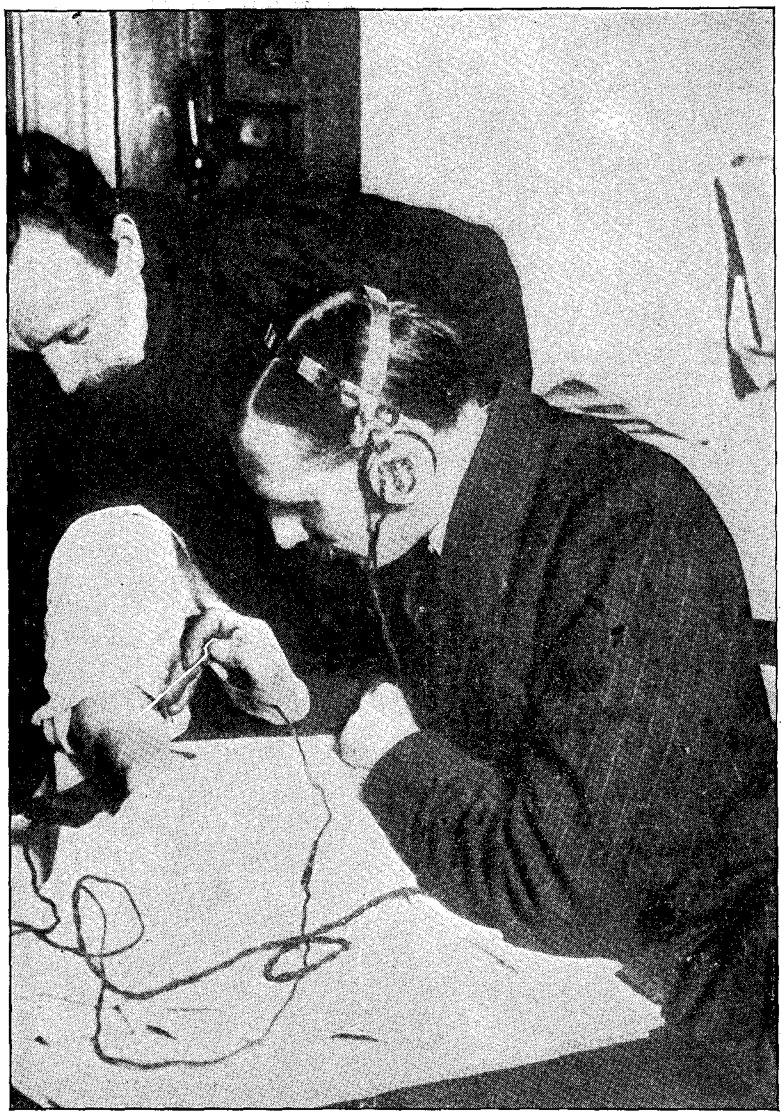
"On February 11 the voice of the bell was conveyed by telephonic communication over 13,600 miles of copper wire from Philadelphia to San Francisco, 3,400 miles. It was the first sound that journeyed across the entire length of this continent, and it was the first time that the ancient bell has pealed officially since it cracked, tolling the death of Chief Justice Marshall, 80 years ago."

THE TEETH OF THE WOUNDED—Under this heading the great work of the American ambulance corps in Paris is noticed by *The Dental Summary* (Toledo, Ohio, February), which lays stress on the quickness and high quality of the service rendered, which is said to excite the wonder of the French. The American Hospital is reported to get its patients well ten days sooner than any other agency, and this dental organ estimates that the care of the patients' teeth contributes largely to the quickness of recovery. As we read:

"One great factor consists of the services of the best American dentist in Paris to tend to the teeth of the wounded. Every one is thus treated. It is found that the English have the worst teeth and the Arabs the best. The Moroccans and Algerians have almost perfect teeth. Inflamed gums are common among both English and French patients, and they often suffer worse from their teeth than from their wounds. It is the putting of the teeth in order that enables the American corps to cure their patients on an average ten days sooner than others. But they also are noted for the restorations they make in desperate cases. In short, American surgery has taken first rank in this war, and is welcomed by the Germans and the Allies everywhere."

LOCATING A BULLET BY TELEPHONE

THE ATTEMPTS to determine by electrical means the position of the bullet that caused President Garfield's death will be remembered by many of our readers. A simpler, but more effective, method is now in use in European military hospitals, as noted by Sir James Mackenzie Davidson in *The Lancet* (London, January 30). After describing the Garfield case, where an instrument known as the "induction-balance" was used, Sir James notes that Alexander Graham Bell suggested the simpler device in a paper read just after that event, part of which he quotes as follows:



HOW THE TELEPHONE IS USED FOR LOCATING BULLETS.

One of England's most eminent surgeons believes that "the time will come when no surgeon will attempt to remove a deeply embedded body without having this telephone attachment at his command." Its value just now is evident.

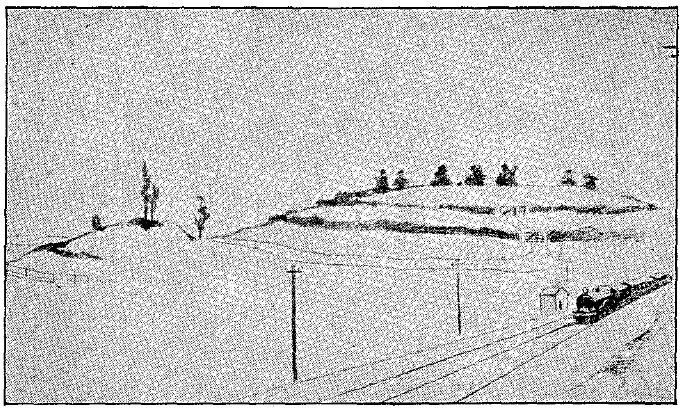
"It consists of a telephone, to one terminal of which a fine needle is fixt, and to the other a plate of metal of the same nature as the needle. The plate is placed on the limb to be examined, and the needle is thrust in where the bullet is believed to be, and when it strikes the ball a galvanic battery is formed within the body. . . . This will cause a click to be heard in the telephone each time the bullet is struck. This is a far simpler apparatus than the induction-balance, and one far more easily procured, and it would be well if surgeons called upon to treat gunshot wounds would test its practical utility."

Sir James saw immediately, he says, that the method deserved trial, and in 1887 he succeeded in locating by its aid a bullet which he at once extracted. More recently he has used the telephone not only for locating the foreign body, but for keeping in touch with it during the manipulation necessary for its removal. He says:

"The surgeon, now that the telephone is available, should go to the trouble of altering somewhat his technique. Instead of trusting to his sense of touch through his rubber-gloved fingers, he should trust to his sense of hearing, and, guided by this, it ought to be possible for him not only to find the foreign body, but to free it from its surrounding entanglements. With the aid of the telephone he can always keep in touch with its boundaries, whatever the surgical instrument he may be using at the time; and, finally, by means of his forceps he should be able to remove it through a comparatively small incision and with the least possible disturbance of the parts. This necessarily implies some preliminary practise, and, what seems to be still more difficult, some alteration of habits long since acquired. The special value at the present moment of such a procedure as the use of the telephone needs no insistence, and I believe that the time will come when no surgeon will attempt to remove a deeply embedded metallic body without having this telephone attachment at his command."

THE SPY AT WORK

HOW A SPY may make a drawing of a fort and conceal the fact that it is one, by using methods that are analogous to the secret codes used for telegraphing, is described by a writer in *The Illustrated London News*, who illustrates his information with a "code" drawing and the "translation" of the same. He says:



Illustrations from "The Illustrated London News."

A SPY'S LANDSCAPE "CODE."

"The first illustration shows an apparently innocent drawing of a landscape made by a spy. Caught with it, the spy might pose with comparative safety as an artist who had been sketching for his pleasure and was entirely ignorant of the existence of any fort and its surroundings. In point of fact, the sketch is made in accordance with a pictorial code, in which, for example, one kind of tree represents an armored gun-turret; a bush an observation-turret; other forms of trees, gun positions; a couple of gates, entrances to the fort; a piece of fencing, barbed-wire entanglements; lines of bushes, ditches; and so on. This landscape, received by the spy's Government, is read according to these signs, and the result is a plan of the fort as shown in the second drawing. In this the letters have been put in merely to help the reader of this paper. They would not appear, of course, on the plan. The apparently casual long and short lines at the top right-hand corner of the landscape are for orientation, again according to code. The letters we have placed on the key refer to the following: A. Wire entanglement. B. Infantry trench. C. Field-gun position. D. Field-howitzer position. E. Siege-howitzer position. F. Road. G. Outer ditch. H. Inner ditch. I. Armored gun-turrets. J. Observation-turret. K K. Double entrance to fort. L. Station. M. Railway stock. N. Double line. O. Ditch, with water. P*. Orientation marks. A long and a short horizontal equal east and west; a long and a short vertical, north and south."

GLUE FOR CHILBLAINS—One of the most painful afflictions which the soldiers now engaged have had to endure has been chilblains or frost-bitten feet. Indeed, in some cases of prolonged exposure in the trenches or on march it is said that amputation has been found necessary. This affection is only too common, also, among civilians whose work involves outdoor tasks in cold and damp. Hence the importance of a statement by Dr. Ernst Pribram in the Vienna *Klinische Wochenschrift* telling of the value of an old-folk remedy and preventive for this trouble. It consists in wrapping the feet in a cloth which has been spread with a thick solution of hot carpenter's glue mixed with glycerin. This is applied to the foot while still warm, and the shoe drawn over it. It is said that the foot may remain in this glue-bandage for walking. Dr. Pribram strongly recommends this treatment for soldiers in the field. The bandage should be put on before the beginning of a march and not removed until it can be replaced by a fresh one. He adds:

"Even people who have a tendency to chilblains are entirely protected in moderate cold by this bandage and much less than usual in severe cold. If freezing takes place in spite of the bandage, this must not be removed, but the foot cautiously massaged and very slowly thawed. The glue must not be removed till a new bandage is ready; the old one is removed by soaking in warm water."

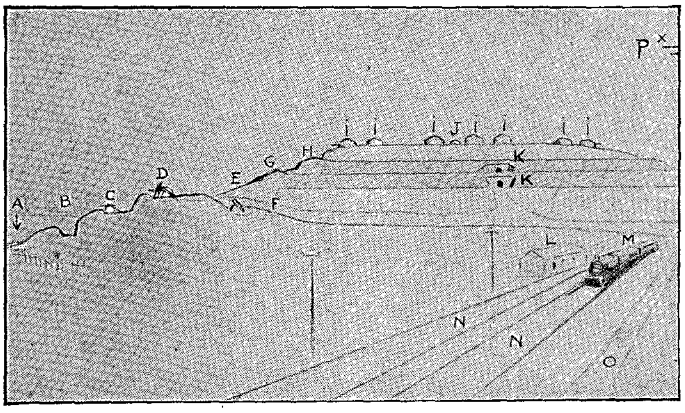
Dr. Pribram advises including large quantities of glue for this purpose in hospital-supplies or as provision for the troops, and urges the instruction of the men in the advantages of its use.

WHAT IS VENTILATION?

IS VENTILATION a method of bringing in fresh air or of disposing of impurities? This question is answered by Dr. C. F. Bennett, of Winnipeg, Canada, in an article on "Practical Ventilation" contributed to *The Medical Times* (New York). His conclusion is that instead of trying to flush out the impurities in our houses by introducing great quantities of outside air, we should simply endeavor to remove the relatively small quantity of impure air, letting just enough pure air enter to replace it. Our present methods, he intimates, are as if, instead of removing the débris of each meal before we serve another, we should mix the old with the fresh food, continually introducing such great quantities of the latter that the objectionable substance would be small by comparison. Dr. Bennett's system would appear to be merely the well-known exhaust system of ventilation by which the pressure in a room is kept slightly below the atmospheric, instead of slightly above it, as in the more usual "plenum" system. He does not explain how he would remove impurities without allowing them to be disseminated throughout the room, and more or less of what he calls "dilution" would seem inevitable, unless every inmate of the room should be equipped with an exhalation-tube leading to the outer air. Writes Dr. Bennett:

"Is it necessary to bring into a living-room 3,000 cubic feet of outside air with its dusts and infections, in order to dispose of the 20 cubic feet of expired air, the amount of air breathed by the average individual each hour?

"We need not dwell upon the folly of ancient theorists who contend that motion purifies, nor should we be long patient in mentioning the false efficiency of the modern electric fan which cools the brow and serves no other purpose usually. We should better comprehend the methods of these who propagate fishes in which the method of a proper and sufficient intake with a corresponding outlet of fresh water is reduced to almost an exactness.



THE LANDSCAPE TRANSLATED BY HIS GOVERNMENT.

"The House of Commons in London is supplied with fresh air in the quantity of 500,000 cubic feet per hour, enough to supply full needs for at least 35,000 people. It is perfection indeed, but its volume and rate of flow and location of entrance

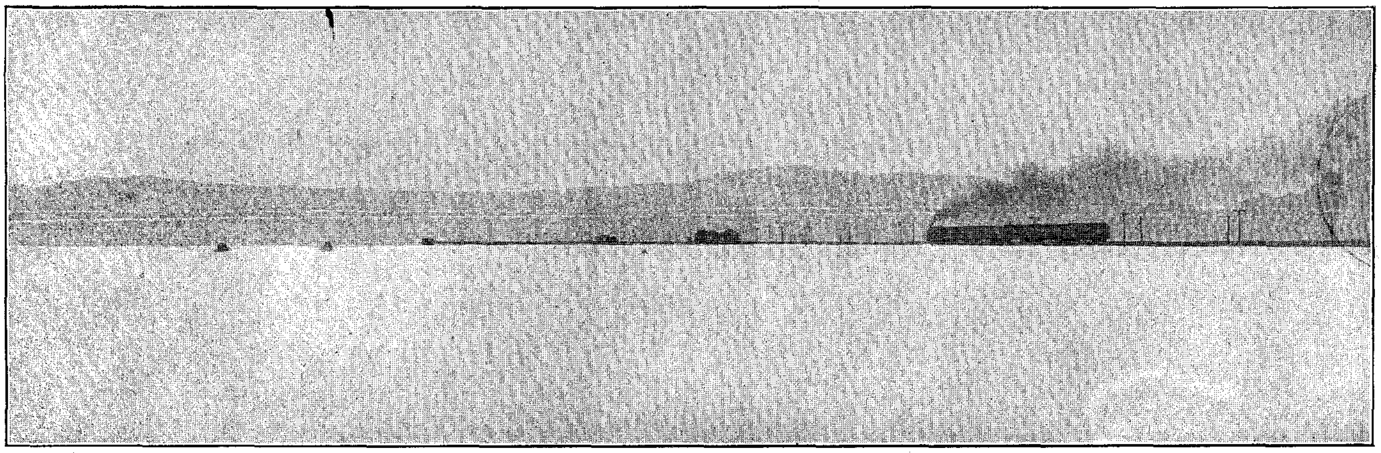


Illustration by courtesy of "The Railway Age Gazette," Chicago.

BREAKING THE WORLD'S SPEED RECORD ON A UTAH SALT-BED.

Passengers on the Western Pacific Railroad train, at the right, can see from the car windows the racing automobiles at the left, one of which is making the highest speed ever traveled by man on the earth's surface. This natural racing-track is a level bed of salt, 98 per cent. pure.

throw all the dust and infections, which naturally settle to the floor, into the air to be breathed by the occupant. It seems a strange luxury even if pure air is supposed to be free. It has this benefit, however, over the popular method of allowing the wind to blow through the house, in that it is thoroughly cleansed before coming from the street.

"There are many intelligent housewives and others of her kind who know the air of the populous city or highway or yard contains quantities of dust and infection; 79,000 microbes per cubic foot of the air of Paris, as compared with six only in the air of mid-ocean, is the proportion, and besides this the air of the city contains quantities of non-infectious coal-dust, organic matter, excreta of animals and odors. Who of us has not perceived the wholesome results of cleaning the room thoroughly, and then closing it to keep it clean? A clean, air-tight, aseptic room is an aseptic package and will remain so indefinitely. And is it not a reflection on our methods of housing, if there is any need of ventilation of unoccupied apartments?"

A room of 1,200 cubic feet capacity, Dr. Bennett goes on to remind us, contains enough air to last one person for two and one-half days, if it could be accurately consumed as food is. Yet to remove this consumed air we blow 180,000 cubic feet of dust-laden air through the room, making it a veritable catch-basin for impurities. Is this efficiency or cleanliness? He goes on:

"Manifestly we can not supply air with the exactness of food and drink, for while the exhaled air must be treated as excreta by the technician, its disposal must of necessity be automatic and self-operating, or nearly so. To be perfectly automatic would require living in the open, and even then, under normal temperatures and quiet atmospheres, bodily movements . . . would have to be added.

"This opens up the question, 'Is ventilation a process of bringing in fresh air, or is it the process of disposal of impure air?' As sanitary unoccupied houses need no ventilation, a rule may be established that unoccupied houses need ventilation in the inverse ratio to the perfection of the sanitation, and that occupied houses need it only in proportion to the amount of contamination. This gives us the definition that ventilation is the removal of atmospheric impurities from apartments. This makes ventilation and drainage kindred terms, both being processes of removal and not of dilution. . . . . . .

"It is unwise to depend on open windows and doors for ventilation on account of inaccuracy and undesirable introduction of external infectious material. First, it would be like turning a stream of water through the stable in order to secure good disposal of its accumulations, and, secondly, the room acts as a catch-basin for dusts.

"In order to remove the 20 cubic feet of expired air which the average person expires each hour, we can say that a flue properly placed and made large enough to embody the full element of safety, depending on the efficiency of the devices and their proper adjustment, and at the same time made to operate by means of heat from an adjacent chimney, or mechanical drafts maintained by fans, will enable this accomplishment to be simplified. A flue one inch in diameter with a normal air flow of 12 miles an hour, or 15 feet per second, will displace 5 cubic feet per minute. In four minutes the hour's expiration will have been equaled. Here is an element of safety of fifteen to one. Reduce the draft rate to 5 feet per second and we have still a safety element of five to one. Now increase the diameter of the outlet and square the ratio and we have the safety limit of 20, 45, 80 as compared with 2, 3, or 4 inches of diameters in the outlet flue, respectively.

"It is evident the method of removing the 'used' air, on account of circumstantial contamination, must be supplemented by this element of safety, the ratio depending on the proximity of the outlet aperture to the point of expiration. Accuracy is here necessary, and each sleeping-apartment should have its ventilating register at or near the head of the bed. In other rooms the placing should be carefully chosen, usually on a level of the expiration and near its point, as aforesaid. The safety limit may be liberal, but it should be very much less than the 150-to-1 rule which is often forgotten, and we often see it reach thousands, with all the attending dusts.

"Popular ideas of wholesomeness in drinking-waters, dairy-products, and pure air shall doubtless progress far beyond present conceptions, and it is not too much to expect that a pure-air supply shall some day become a part of our commercial household necessities, even as are ice- and drinking-water."

THE FASTEST THING ON EARTH—The highest speed ever traveled by a man on the face of the earth—nearly 143 miles an hour—was recently made by a racing automobile on the great expanses of level salt deposits in Utah. Says a writer in *The Railway Age Gazette* (Chicago, February 19):

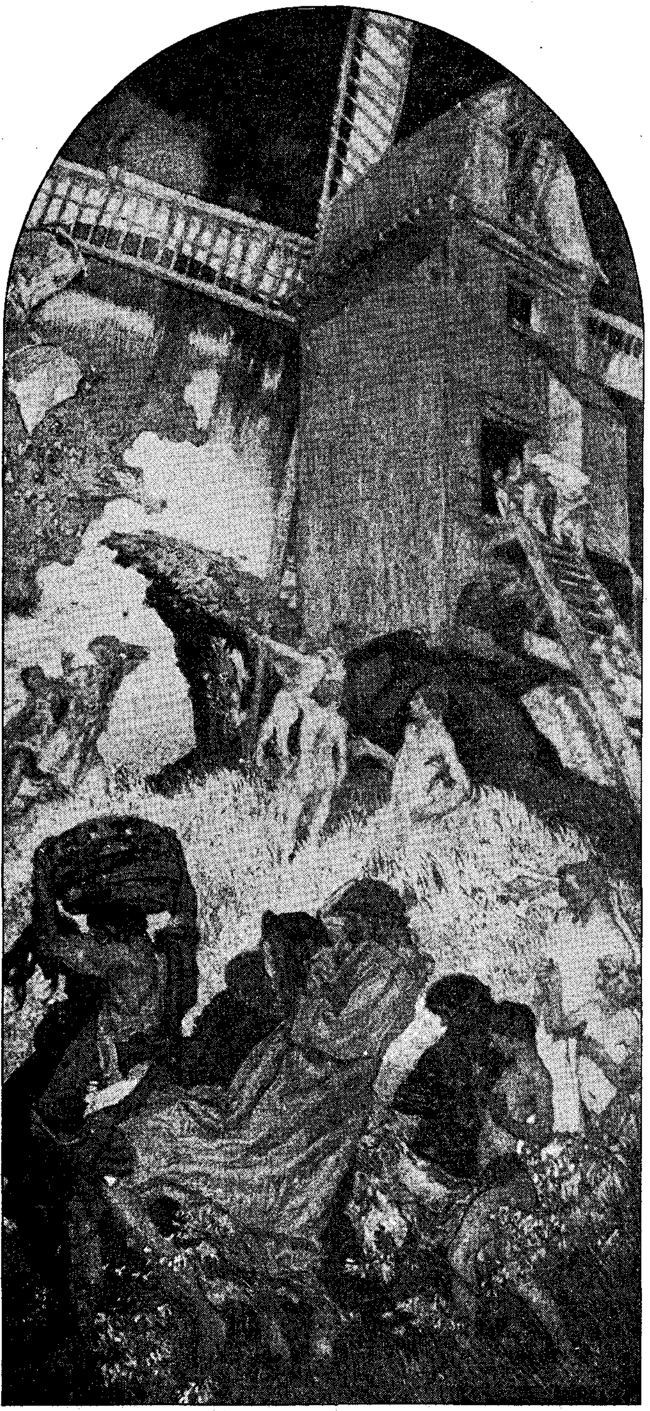
"Some of the Western plains are intensely uninteresting from the point of view of the tourist in the observation-car. This we have on the authority of a passenger-traffic manager who, once on a time, had a sudden accession of candor, and stated the fact in one of his advertisements. But not all Western plains are in this class, and we present herewith a view of one which is of the opposite kind. This is a bed of salt, on the line of the Western Pacific. The picture was taken on the occasion of an automobile speed test. The scene is at Salduro, Utah, 112 miles west of Salt Lake City. The view is looking north. The racing automobiles are seen at the left of the picture.

"The automobile-run was made by Teddy Tetzlaff, on August 12, last, and the best time for one mile was 25.2 seconds, which is equal to 142.85 miles an hour, a trifle better than the best preceding record, which was made on the beach at Daytona, Fla., in April, 1911. This is the highest speed ever traveled by man on the face of the earth. The best speed ever made by a vehicle running on rails was that recorded in the Berlin-Zossen tests of electric cars, in 1903, when a rate of 130.5 miles an hour was made, on October 27. The crystallized salt in this Utah bed makes a hard and absolutely level surface, and it is said that even in the hottest weather it does not heat the tires of automobiles. The salt-beds are 65 miles long and 8 miles wide. The estimated depth, in the middle, is 12 feet to 15 feet. The salt is white and averages 98 per cent. pure. Tetzlaff says that with more preparation he can make still better speed. In racing over the salt-beds the motorist has an unusual feeling of security because of the entire absence of obstructions."

LETTERS - AND - ART

AN ENGLISH DECORATOR AT THE FAIR

AMERICAN ARTISTS are plentifully employed in the decorative work of the California Fair, but England is almost solely represented by Frank Brangwyn. His eight decorations for the East Court, four of which we reproduce, symbolize the four elements, Air, Earth, Fire, Water. They hang in an ambulatory that surrounds the open court, designed by the architect, Louis Christian Mullgardt. He was given a free hand except in the choice of the general colors to be employed, and these he was asked to conform to the color-scheme devised by Mr. Jules Guérin, the general art director. The San Francisco *Chronicle*, glimpsing this particular feature, declares that "this first of all seashore expositions departs from all previous models in its perfect symmetry of scene and line and color." Further:



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AIR: THE WINDMILL.

A mural by the English artist, Frank Brangwyn, to adorn the East Court of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

"It is an esthetic whole, no detail of which is out of harmony, while in wealth of color it is the richest outdoor spectacle that has ever been attempted. Indeed, there are few if any other parts of the world where such a color-scheme could be brought in harmony with the natural surroundings."

Mr. Brangwyn's success in meeting the problem assigned him is thus indicated in *Scribner's Magazine:*

"The spirit of the architecture he has placed in his paintings, giving them the charm and delicacy of the building, a feature that is the basis of good decoration. The subjects are not allegories drawn on classical lines, but expressions by a man who seeks among his brethren of this age, among their works and pleasures, for his inspirations, rendered not too boisterously, but in a manner that is pleasingly alive and straightforward. About the color and design that he has chosen to beautify these renderings (from the sunset hues and reflecting shadows to the fine orange-trees in the still-life groups that are in sympathy with Mr. Guérin's color-scheme for the whole Exposition) there is that which is opulent and grand, harmoniously balanced, executed with masterly freedom. They hang as pure, wholesome art—fulfilling a purpose in that they decorate well and beautifully the fine East Court; having been conceived in a spirit of sympathetic understanding with the architect, executed in a grand style, they are another noteworthy addition to our decorative masterpieces."

THE KIPLING OF WAR-DAYS

THE OLD-TIME KIPLING of combative spirit and smashing phrase reappears in two letters in the Paris *Temps;* but this time with a difference. He writes in English, the friend to whom the letters are addrest renders them into French for the Paris journal, and thence they are here retranslated. One feels that Kipling is living through the time of supreme complexity in his active life; and that he enjoys it, despite his regret at being a mere looker-on at the strife through the galling medium of the censorship, at which he rails bitterly. Other annoyances he suffers, notably German mentality—as he views it—and he lashes it with invective. But he takes great pride and consolation in the recruiting army of England, while the experienced observation of the author of "Soldiers Three" notes the change of spirit that has come over the British Tommy since the early days of the war. At first those returning from the front appeared to consider the German too lightly as a fighter. Now they praise his valor and skill, while at the same time they sum up their successes with mere sporting calculation. Speaking of the earlier stage in October, Kipling says that—

"The new army of volunteers in process of formation is of splendid physique—the men are burning with zeal. Thus we behold the spectacle of drill-masters for the first time in their lives fatigued by the ardor of their men. In my neighborhood there is a camp of about 20,000 recruits. I went to see them the other day and was struck with the appearance and mentality of all of them. Now that so many wounded have been sent back to us, those in training ask and receive with eagerness information about the manner and action of the Germans. The old paradox came back to me—the contrast between the men who come from the front and the ones waiting their turn to go to it. The latter are full of question, precaution, and the desire to be thoroughly acquainted with the capacity of the enemy. The former say: 'Get the *Boche* [war-coined word of the French for a German] away from his stand, and he ceases to count.' Or in other words: 'Once out of the trench, the *Boche* doesn't amount to much.' After all, it is the rifle that decides wars. I think we shall have our million of men by spring, perhaps more. Yesterday I met some officers of the Canadian contingent, who are cooperating with the Army and Navy. Really they are excellent fellows. Their chief preoccupation was to assure me that they had brought with them all their guns, supplies, and horses so that the Canadian force should be self-sufficient. I was sure of this from the beginning. As for the Indian troops, I have seen none of them so far, since they are all in your country. But I know their glorious story."

A digression to matters political leads Kipling to remark regretfully that both France and England seem to be in a state of "chronic indigestion." Yet if he must choose between two evils, he is almost persuaded that "half-corrupt and incompetent democracies can acquit themselves better in the chaos of such a war than the magnificent, enormous, and perfect machine, whose every cog is so meticulously prepared—yet which remains a machine." And to tell the truth, he adds, theoretically speaking: "If you and I had been governed by a *Kultur* scientifically organized, it is quite possible that we should not have been allowed to accept war, and that the point would have been granted, after calculation of respective resources, without the firing of a gun." There follows an unfamiliar Kipling strain, the autobiographic, as when he says:

"Most of the men I knew in my youth—and many I have since known—have been killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. So that I feel in a way like a useless pyramid of Cheops. But those that died all went gladly.

"I tell everybody what everybody tells me, namely, that this war shall last for three years. Yet within myself I can not easily believe this, because there is more fire than there is wood to burn. And then I ask myself how long the *Boche* will hold out when the war is waged on his own territory. There is such a marked sign of Sadism in his military operations against civil populations that I scarcely can see him resisting a slightly rude treatment in his own house. Statements of the German papers confirm me in this opinion. Their tone is not that in which a great people should express its ideas.

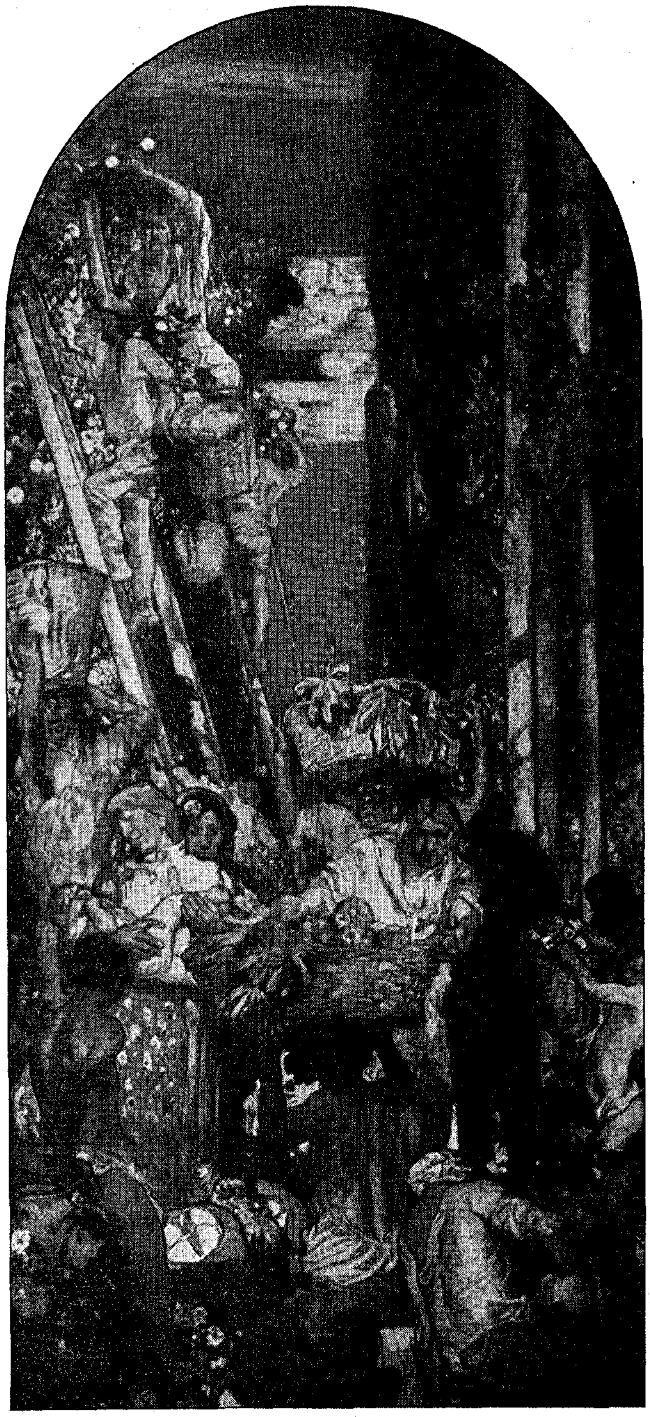
"I see that they are now saying Germany has always loved France and only seeks an understanding with her to be free to give England her just due. What a strangely simple people at bottom—so laboriously nefarious, and for all that so stupid!"

In January Kipling writes his first letter of the New Year to the same friend in Paris and remarks that war is a "monotony," doubly hard for the non-combatants, "who have nothing to do but think—always a dangerous pastime—and no one to hurt." Making especial complaint against the censorship of the British press, he writes:

"You must remember that the press is an excitant of which your people and mine have contracted the habit. When Russia supprest vodka it was a small matter compared to what our Governments did when they deprived us of what we called 'the news.' Naturally the suppression of the stimulant had its effect. You see, the *Boche* receives his regular ration of carefully sterilized 'news'—and can forward menacing affirmations and recitals to the journals of neighboring countries. We read these reports as the alcoholic under treatment goes to the pharmacist or the grocer to buy cologne-water or spirits of wine. And, of course, they are harmful to us. And then, in these sinister days we are predisposed to bile and jaundice."

Kipling goes on to point out a change in the English soldiers now returning from the front. They do not, as it seemed at first, underestimate the foe and are careful to enjoin upon their fellows about to enter active service that they must not let themselves get excited against the Germans, because if they do they will spoil their aim. They pay tribute to German bravery and skill, at the same time showing a sporting interest in the figures of any engagements that have resulted in favor of the Allies. He speaks again with enthusiasm of England's recruiting army, and remarks that "the country is transformed into a camp. In the theaters and music-halls it is only the old men who are not in uniform." Then with a note of appreciation for a quality of the French race not generally rated high by outsiders, namely, their "tenacity," he comments on the mentality of the Germans as follows:

"Like you, I have spent time that might have been better employed in endeavoring to understand the psychology of the Germans. Like you, I remain amazed. I had never imagined an entire nation in a state of frenzy. (It is a female nation.) Above innumerable mad horrors rises an inexplicable something of the ridiculous and the provincial to crown these horrors. Their civilization is to me incomprehensible. I make no pretense at having loved Russia, twenty-five years ago, when she threatened India, altho I liked and understood the Russian officers. The Russian Idea, at the very least, is human, tolerant, infinitely rich, and diverse. . . . But I can not see what is proposed by the German Idea unless it is to march with parade-step across a series of hells philosophically constructed, with the object of self-adoration for the noise it makes with all its harness. At least the Arabs offer a choice between Islam and the sword, but the *Boche* has only the sword in his philosophy. . . . It is not well that the world should be decivilized by philosophers in arms."



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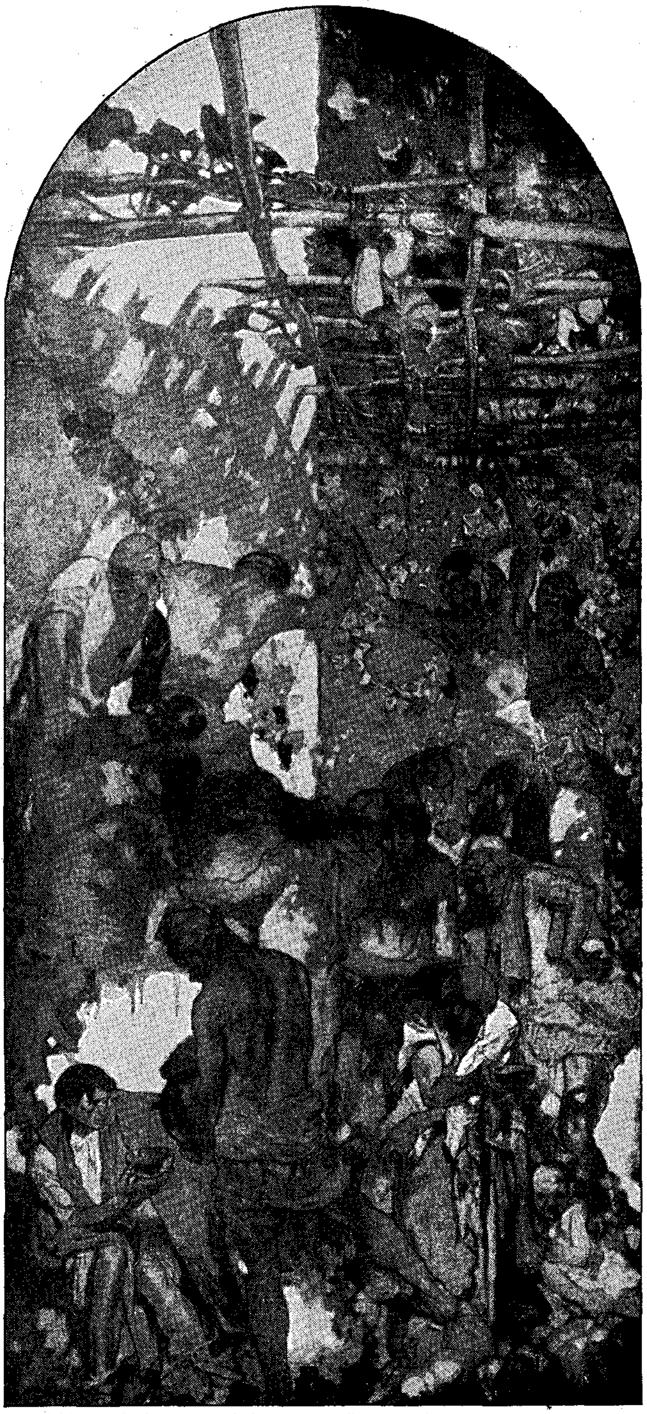
EARTH: THE FRUIT-PICKERS.

Brangwyn's powers of composition are here especially evident in this panel made for the East Court.

EDUCATION BY WAR

FOR AMERICA, untorn by shot and shell, the war has been a great educative agency. Some of our common citizens who have read the newspapers and reviews intelligently since the war began are now "better informed in foreign, political, and economic matters than many of our statesmen were a while ago." The president of Clark University, Dr. G. Stanley Hall, who says this, also observes that the newspapers themselves have improved and "educated themselves by leaps and bounds." The best of them at least are getting away from the "ignorance and amateurishness of opinion" that marked them in the early stages of the war. While the world at large is educating itself thus spontaneously, the problem is all the more intimate for those who are in the business of education; and before giving us his ideas as to what the problem seems to him to imply, Dr. Hall presents in *School and Society* (Garrison, New York) some of the results of an inquiry into what is already doing in the schools:



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EARTH: DANCING THE GRAPES.

In this comprehensive mural painting of Brangwyn most of the processes of wine-making are symbolized.

"An inquiry by a student of mine not yet complete has already shown us that out of 109 representative cities in the country in 39 different States, 87 teach the war, some intensively, while only 22 do not yet. Two even forbid all allusion to it and have dropt not only current events, but all European geography and history, altho it hardly need be said that the most timid localities are where politics most dominate education. Of 12 States 8 have decreed for teaching (and 4 against). Some cities spend from ten to thirty minutes daily teaching the war, from the fourth grade of the grammar up through the high school, while from twenty minutes to an hour a week is more common."

The reasons given by those who are not teaching it are summarized as follows:

"First, war is folly and crime, and one superintendent would eliminate, while the war lasts, all allusions to battles in all history classes. War is too horrible and bloody for the tender minds of children, and it cultivates callousness and predisposes to cruelty. Second, censorship lets through so little that we can not know enough about it until we have the original documents and we must wait until it is finished and its history written, for history in the making generally is hardly history. Third, the school should ignore it for the same reason that it does religion and politics, in order to avoid offense. Fourth, teachers are really too ignorant to do justice to it, and, moreover, they can not avoid showing a bias that is inconsistent with real neutrality. Fifth, the school is already overburdened with its own tasks and can not add to them. Some superintendents state that war should be excluded because it is so absorbing that it kills interest in regular topics by contrast. Finally, a few state that geography is a science by itself, and to stress certain localities that happen to have present-day interest makes for disproportionate knowledge of it."

Then we turn to the other side of the argument:

"On the other hand, the reasons given in the 8 States and 87 cities that do teach it may be roughly summed up as follows: First, it is a greater vitalizer of geography, and to bring and show maps of the positions of the armies and of the countries involved, with places that come to a focus of interest from day to day, is capable of impressing a very wide, vital interest in geography. Second, we have a chance to see history in the making. Historic tendencies from many centuries are focusing to and will diverge from this momentous epoch in which history is made day by day more rapidly than ever before. We can thus now see not only history, but political geography in the making. Third, in the higher school grades innumerable questions of economics, trade, market, effects on various industries, social, civic, and political organization of the countries involved, and some even add about all topics in the school, can be given a high degree of vitalization. Fourth, it is the greatest opportunity ever afforded to impress upon the minds of children, without distinction of parties, the barbarity, destructiveness, and brutality of war and the blessings of peace. Fifth, it gives a large surface of contact between the school and life, which tend so strongly to be isolated from each other, so the children leave their souls behind when they enter school. Considering the interest of every live boy in conflict, the war is a dynamo of educational energy which should make the entire school system vastly more effective while it lasts and perhaps for some time after. Sixth, it makes young Americans citizens of the world, not only of the country, and teaches them the right appreciation of the relations of other lands to theirs. Seventh, and most often strest of all, it teaches the great lesson of Americanism and toleration, and teaches the young to agree to differ, cultivates a judicial as above a partizan attitude, which is perhaps the very palladium of the strength of this country in the world, because here citizenship means outgrowing and rising above the Old-World prejudice and racial animosities that have come down for centuries since the old religious wars and which have made nations suspect and hate their neighbors, and gives us a wholesome realization that we have none of these old, dangerous European chimneys in our political structure, liable at any moment to set fire to the whole."

Another point not touched on in these summaries is one for which other educators like Dr. David Starr Jordan have spoken, and is now "vitalized by the greater possibilities of teaching and learning than ever before in the world's history." Its emergence at this time constitutes "an unprecedented opportunity of inculcating peace and all its beneficent lessons":

"Here I would place first of all the antieugenic aspects of war, for seven to ten million of the soldiers now in the war or training for it are married men and are the most able-bodied and intelligent potential fathers. Statistics can tell us approximately how many children would on the average have been born to these men, had they stayed at home, for each year, month, and week they are away. Thus the crop of best babies, which is the most precious of all assets for both national and cultural prosperity, and on which national greatness depends more than upon anything else, is greatly reduced, for, to say nothing of the killed who will never be parents, we must also consider the vastly greater number who, as medical studies of the effects of war show, suffer impairment in the quality of their future parenthood, because war always brings such a tragic aftermath of nervous and other physical deterioration in those who survive it, as pension systems show. Thus such a war as this, whoever is right and whoever conquers, can not fail to set back European civilization, because heredity is the most precious of all wealths and worths, and because strong and able men are the prime condition of every element of national growth and greatness. Thus war, which develops the physique of some, on the whole depresses a country's health and efficiency, and we must not forget that all such retardations give the fecund East the advantage over the Occidental nations who are now entering upon the pathway of progress."

HOW THE PUBLISHER IS AFFECTED

WHILE GERMANY is bemoaning her shortage of copper, the shortage that a British publisher sees ahead for his country is one of novels. The novelists complain that they can not concentrate themselves on imaginative work. One well-known purveyor protests that he can not write with one hand and rush out and buy the latest newspaper with the other. Another finds himself balked by the Germans, who have preempted a certain part of France that he had fixt upon for the scene of the second part of his half-written story. "Now," says his publisher, Mr. Herbert Jenkins, "he is left with a half-written novel and a wholly formed opinion of the Germans." Mr. Jenkins, in giving *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London) his impressions of the status of the publishing world and its relation to the temper of the English reading public, observes:

"There is no doubt in my mind that we shall become a more serious-minded people. This war entails great sacrifices, and can not but leave its stamp upon national taste and character. Personally, I anticipate a greater respect for literature, and in particular poetry, which has waited so long and so patiently for recognition. I myself have three new poets fidgeting at their head-stalls until the time comes to loose them upon the public.

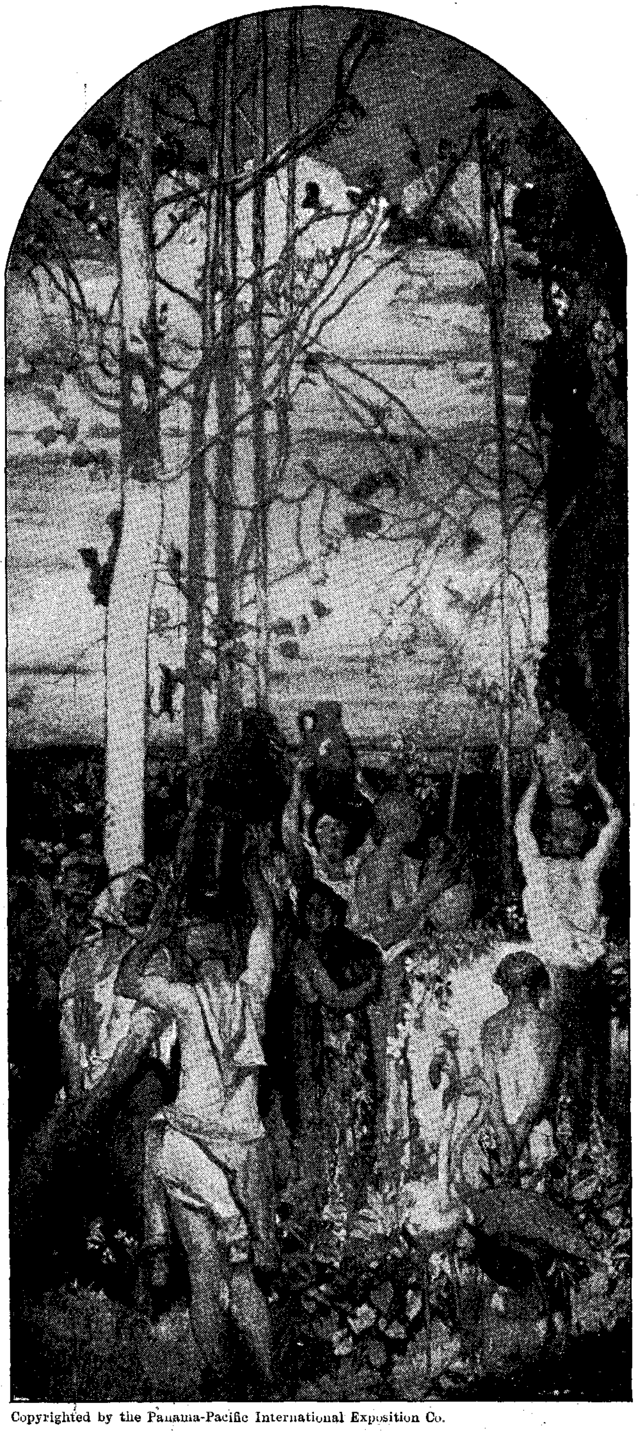
"The dominant note all round is one of caution. Certain classes of books are passed over alike by booksellers and publishers, and it will probably be some time before the art-book, for instance, will find its way in favor.

"The Censor is, perhaps, the publishers' and booksellers' one greatest friend, and I, for one, can find no fault with his methods. The less he tells us of what is happening in the area of hostilities, the more people will be thrown back upon books. Dances, parties, dinners, and crushes may be said scarcely to exist as far as the social world is concerned, and Great Britain seems likely to be thrown back upon the home life that a few months ago seemed little more than a tradition. Mayfair, Suburbia, and the provinces all stay at home in the evenings, and for the same cause."

The war may play a part in the novels of the immediate future, but the people are bound to become absolutely war-weary and reject anything bearing on the subject. The period of the war-book, Mr. Jenkins believes, has already passed:

"People have become tired of reading the Kaiser's opinion of the Almighty, the Cologne *Gazette's* ideas on destiny, and Berlin's views upon the ethics of hate—the only things that appear to escape the Censor's net. They will still read books about the belligerent peoples, books that touch more on the psychology of war, less highly spiced literary meats than they demanded a few months back; but what they mostly want is something to make them forget how far it is to Tipperary, or that Piccadilly is being kept as dark as the plans of the War Office. . . . . . .

"'I want good novels,' one of the biggest London booksellers remarked last week, and this seems to be the general cry; but they must be good—above the average, that is. The reason is obvious. Every one is suffering, as a result of the present state of affairs, through loss of friends and relatives or from business worries, and all want something that will, for a time at least, take them out of themselves. A good book will do this; an indifferent one will not, and here you have the whole thing in a nutshell. . . . It is more than likely that there will be a shortage of novels in this country, just as there is a shortage of copper in Germany. . . . The war will play a great part in fiction, but only until people become absolutely war-weary. This was the case, in a lesser degree, with the South-African War, until eventually to say a novel dealt with that subject was tantamount to asking for its rejection."



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WATER: THE FOUNTAIN.

Another of Brangwyn's murals for the East Court at the Panama-Pacific.

ONLY AMERICANS BETWEEN BELGIUM AND STARVATION

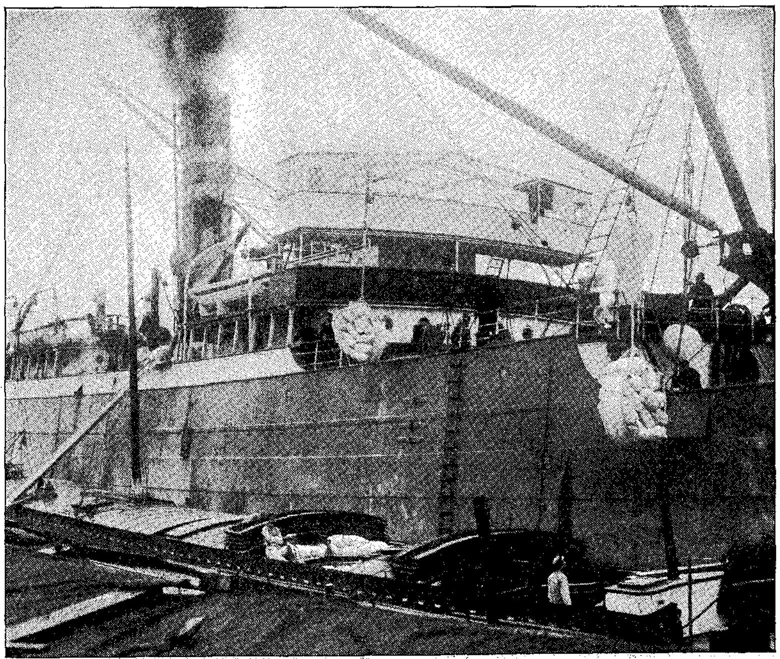
CAN YOU IMAGINE WHAT THIS MEANS—an entire people subsisting on meager foreign supplies, daily measured out? Suppose you, with your home comforts, your plenteous table, were suddenly reduced to homelessness, even hopelessness, and could have no food except as allotted to you, so many (or so few) ounces a day. And suppose this could come only from across the sea, dependent solely upon the generous humanity of strangers, HOW WOULD YOU FEEL?

This is the attitude of every Belgian to-day. So declared Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Belgium Relief Committee in London, on March 1st, in a statement which American papers printed the day after—the day on which this page of THE LITERARY DIGEST is prepared. He said:

"Every Belgian is to-day on a ration from this Commission. Food and money are not interchangeable. The Belgians can only be saved from starvation by the imports of this Commission. Those in Belgium who can still pay us with paper money are no less dependent upon us for food than the destitute, and every pound of food we are able to introduce into Belgium, by the mercy of a charitable world, prolongs just that much Belgian life, and has nothing to do with taxes, indemnities, or monetary transactions."

The German authorities, Mr. Hoover testifies, have kept entire faith with the Commission. There never has been any interference by them with its foodstuffs; "the whole of these foodstuffs, or their equivalents, have gone to the Belgian civil population." It is clear from what he says, and from what The Rockefeller Foundation reported but a day or two earlier, after carefully investigating facts, that all the immense donations which have gone from America have reached their intended beneficiaries, and that "the work of keeping Belgium from starvation, which has devolved largely upon Americans," has been maintained through a wonderful organization, backed by the not less wonderful generosity of DIGEST readers and many other constituencies, helped out often by the personal credit of that London committee of which Mr. Hoover is the head. Of the Commission's management on this side the water, we shall have more to say later on.

Meanwhile every Belgian's daily ration must be furnished. Have you done your share? Does humanity suggest that you do more? THE NEED GROWS EVERY HOUR.



UNLOADING FIRST SHIPMENT OF "DIGEST FLOUR,"
12,500 Barrels in Sacks, From Steamship *Lynorta* at Rotterdam Wharf.

THE LITERARY DIGEST BELGIUM FLOUR FUND has exceeded $105,000—a munificent sum to be contributed by the *clientele* of one periodical. It stands forth even more munificently when you consider that this large contribution came from or through less than ten thousand subscribers for THE DIGEST, many of whom remitted several times. More than 300,000 subscribers have not yet been heard from as contributors to this Fund. Do they not wish to have part in such a humanitarian work? The door is wide open for them still. Inside of it wait hunger and homelessness and wolfish want. Careful organization, skilful diplomacy, and unselfish watch-care have insured to every giver the delivery of his or her gift into the hands of its intended beneficiaries. Never before was a whole people's necessity met in such measure by another people's bounty, under difficulties so constant and by methods so well safeguarded.

Varied reports from Belgium have profoundest interest for DIGEST readers who have assisted in keeping at bay the wolf of famine from destitute millions there. It is good for all givers to know how great is the gratitude of those whom they have helped to save from starvation; and this is hinted in one press dispatch telling about the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which says: "Letters at the rate of 2,000 a week are pouring into the main Brussels office of the Commission, expressing the thanks of individuals for the food they have received."

The same dispatch says: "The American flag now has the right of way on Belgian roads, and, flying from the warehouses and stations of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, as well as from its automobiles, it forms about the only bit of color in this desolate land." It seems that our flag became so general that its use was forbidden for a while, but "since the flag has been restored to the cars," as this dispatch explains, "the passing peasant not only gives them clear way, but stands at salute as they go by. The flag flies from the barges carrying relief food, and it again waves from the warehouses and stations, but care is taken that it is not used without authority."

"To the Belgians," we are assured, "the American flag is the outward symbol of their relief from possible starvation, and they revere it accordingly, extending to it the same respect they would pay to their own, were they allowed to fly it."

Contributions to THE DIGEST BELGIUM FLOUR FUND—Received from February 25 to March 3, 1915, inclusive

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

AGAINST AMERICAN MILITARISM

OUR VOICE in the world is not measured by our guns. Our safety does not depend upon our navy, but upon our reputation. These words are written by Dr. Frederick Lynch in combating the present movement to make us more of a military nation than we have hitherto thought necessary. He urges us to hold to our proved national ideals, and not be "stampeded by useless fears, and follow after that Old-World way that has proved such a miserable failure." The enemy that is within our gates is the "group of men who are leaving no stone unturned to urge the United States to follow in the footsteps of the Old World and base its civilization upon armaments, guns, a vast navy, and a huge army." In *The Christian Work* (New York) Dr. Lynch goes on to particularize the classes who would "turn the minds of our people from industrialism and that high idealism which has marked the growth of our people to militarism and the preparations for war":

> "This group is composed of four classes. First, there are the officers and ex-officers of the Army and Navy. Their business is with guns, and they can see no other greatness for a nation than to have big guns and no other basis of safety or defense than in guns. They are conspicuous backers of the Navy League, Uncle Sam's Safety League, and other organizations formed to urge this philosophy. The second class is composed of those who profit by war and the preparation for war—the manufacturers of powder, guns, and armaments, and the builders of battle-ships. Their activities are illusive, but after the revelations in Europe which have shown how feverishly this class of men worked to bring on this present war—willing to plunge Europe into this hell to make a few dollars, there can be no doubt of their activity here. The third class is composed of those politicians who are taking part in this fight against President Wilson's peace policies as outlined in his splendid message, simply to discredit and embarrass his Administration. The fourth class in this group urging the nation to arm is composed of those hysterical people who have been stampeded with fear by the present war. Forgetting that it is militarism and trust in armament that has precipitated the war in Europe, they would have us arm to defend ourselves against the danger of invasion by Germany, should she prove victorious."

Dr. Lynch wonders if in the light of this agitation for increased armament the people of this nation have at all "considered what brought on this collapse of civilization in Europe and plunged twelve countries into this unparalleled disaster." His own diagnosis is this:

> "We had the fortune or misfortune to be in Europe the week preceding the war, and for a week after the war began. We came across from Germany the day she was mobilizing her great army. We were in France the week preceding the war. We were in England several days after the war broke out. One conclusion was irresistibly forced upon us, as we believe it was upon almost every American who was in Europe last summer, namely, that vast armament was one of the direct and immediate causes of this war. For forty years Europe has been basing her civilization upon force. She has said that force, guns, armament, dynamite, powder, and shells were the only things that gave a nation prestige, the only things that made a nation a power in the world, or its voice listened to, the only defense of a nation against its enemies. They have all said that armaments were the things that 'could preserve the peace of Europe.' Everywhere one turns in Europe guns are more conspicuous than pulpits, soldiers more conspicuous than school-teachers, arms more in evidence than churches. One nation has spent $12 on preparation for war to every $1 on religion and education put together. As a result of this philosophy of defense and peace, Europe became a vast powder-magazine and, as a consequence, when a half-crazed Servian threw a match into it, it went off. Powder always does go off some time or other. A great Englishman remarked to us that he had come to feel that when armament reaches a certain point it goes off by spontaneous combustion. It has gone off in Europe. If after this war the nations go back to the same business it will go off again.
>
> "And now, when we see a group of men urging our nation to follow in the footsteps of these older, ruined, collapsed Powers, we tremble for it. We wonder if they are blind, that they can not see. We can not believe they realize what they are doing. For if they prevail, the same cataclysm awaits us. There is not one law for Europe and another for America. And of all times in the world, this is the most fraught with danger to be talking of increasing armament. President Wilson, being a statesman, realizes the awful tension under which all the world is just now living, and is trying to avert it. For any such agitation just now is bound to be construed as directed against either Japan or Germany, or both. As a matter of fact, these alarmists are openly naming these two nations as the objects of their fears. The result is that the Japanese are becoming suspicious of us, made so by all this talk. The founders of the National Security League at their initial meeting drew graphic pictures of a 'victorious nation invading this country'—everybody knew they meant Germany. That goes to Germany, and our voice in the settlement after this war loses influence in just that degree."

The pity of the situation lies, in this writer's view, in the fact that "when there is only one great nation to whom Europe can turn for counsel and leadership—

> "only one great nation to which the peace-workers of Europe can turn for leadership, we should find our mouths dumb, our position of leadership gone, because we had become even as they are, and had no word to say. For how can we say: 'Get rid of militarism, disarm,' if we are arming as fast as we can, and beating them in their own miserable reliance on force and guns?"

ON "LOVING THINE ENEMY"

THE CHRISTMAS TRUCE was a bad thing for the soldiers, from a military standpoint. It showed them the ironic futility of standing up to kill men with whom they could just as readily hobnob over exchanged cigars and chocolate. Berlin wrote an order to stop such proceedings, and we have the opinion of an English major that "if you wanted to end this war, all you'd have to do would be to let the men have another truce or two like that Christmas one. They'd get to talking to each other, and suddenly they'd decide that the whole business was foolishness and they'd lay down their guns and go home." Nothing shows better than this the fact asserted by William G. Shepherd in the New York *Evening Sun* that the soldiers who stand face to face in opposing trenches do not hate one another. The London *Times* publishes a number of letters from the trenches setting forth the state of affairs that existed on Christmas day. One of them from an officer in a Highland regiment to his family at home may be taken as typical:

> "You need not have pitied us on Christmas day; I have seldom spent a more entertaining one, despite the curious conditions. We were in the trenches, and the Germans began to make merry on Christmas eve, shouting at us to come out and meet them. They sang songs (very well); our men answered by singing, 'Who Were You with Last Night?' and of course 'Tipperary' (very badly). I was horrified at discovering some of our men actually had gone out, imbued more with the idea of seeing the German trenches than anything else; they met half-way, and there ensued the giving of cigarets and receiving of cigars, and they arranged (the private soldiers of one army and the private soldiers of the other) a forty-eight hours' armistice. It was all most irregular, but the Peninsular and other wars will furnish many such examples; eventually both sides were induced to return to their respective trenches, but the enemy sang all night, and during my watch they played 'Home, Sweet Home,' and 'God Save the King,' at 2.30 A.M.! It was rather wonderful; the night

was clear, cold, and frosty, and across to our lines at this usually miserable hour of night came the sound of such tunes very well played, especially by a man with a cornet, who is probably well known.

"Christmas day was very misty, and out came those Germans to wish us 'A Happy Day'; we went out, told them we were at war with them, and that really they must play the game and pretend to fight; they went back, but again attempted to come toward us, so we fired over their heads, they fired a shot back to show they understood, and the rest of the day passed quietly in this part of the line, but in others a deal of fraternizing went on. So there you are; all this talk of hate, all this fury at one another that has raged since the beginning of the war, quelled and stayed by the magic of Christmas. Indeed, one German said: 'But you are of the same religion as we, and to-day is the Day of Peace!' It is really a great triumph for the Church. It is a great hope for future peace when two great nations, hating each other as foes have seldom hated, one side vowing eternal hate and vengeance and setting their venom to music, should on Christmas day, and for all that the word implies, lay down their arms, exchange smokes, and wish each other happiness! Beyond all this, the day itself was rendered impossible for war by mist. So altogether I expect we had a better time than all you poor things at home, who were probably bothering your heads thinking of the chances of war and the discomfort of trenches. Next year, pray God, we shall all be round the fire and at peace."

RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES IN ABEYANCE.

A Jewish rabbi with a Catholic priest and a Lutheran pastor in the German Army.

Next day, we read, the men had to be shifted to new positions, or there would have been no fighting. It is quite clear from this that the gospel of hate can gain adherents only among those who remain at home to meditate instead of going forth to fight. A singular instance is afforded by a Lutheran pastor, Dr. Julius Schiller, of Nuremberg, who describes himself as a Royal Protestant pastor. In the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) he observes that before the war it was considered immoral to hate; but now "Germans know that they not only may, but they must, hate." Herr Lissauer's "Chant of Hate" against England is, he declares, a faithful expression of the feelings cherished in the depth of the German soul. Further:

"All protests against this hate fall on deaf ears; we strike down all hands that would avert it. We can not do otherwise; we must hate the brood of liars. Our hate was provoked, and the German can hate more thoroughly than any one else. A feeling that this is the case is penetrating into England, but the fear of the German hate is as yet hidden. There is a grain of truth in Lord Curzon's statement that the phlegmatic temperament of his countrymen is incapable of hating as the Germans hate. We Germans do, as a matter of fact, hate differently than the sons of Albion. We Germans hate honorably, for our hatred is based on right and justice. England, on the other hand, hates mendaciously, being impelled by envy, ill-will, and jealousy. It was high time that we tore the mask from England's face, that we finally saw England as she really is."

The pastor further declares that the day of judgment for this world is at hand, and the honorable task of carrying the judgment into effect has been entrusted to Germany. He claims that Germany hates "with a clean conscience." And—

"we, who are fighting for truth and right with clean hands and a clean conscience, must have him on our side who is stronger than the strongest battalions. Hence our courage and our confidence in a fortunate outcome of the world-conflagration. The dawn will soon appear that announces that the 'Day of Harvest' for Germany has broken."

PSALMS FOR WAR-TIME READING

READERS of the Psalms are now discovering "a new sense of oneness with their writers," says *The Canadian Churchman* (Toronto), "for the conditions of the last few months have brought that part of the Old Testament wonderfully near." Whereas "only six months ago many were discussing certain Psalms which are called 'imprecatory' or 'vindictive,' and urging that they should be omitted as unsuitable for Christian readers," now such talk is little heard. Even the familiar Twenty-third Psalm, this Canadian Anglican editor notes, speaks of a table prepared "in the presence of mine enemies." Another writer on the same subject is thus quoted in the Toronto paper:

"In this connection it is hardly possible to refrain from mentioning one Psalm, the Fifty-fifth, in which all these features occur, and which is a strikingly exact representation of present-day facts. Horror, impatience, the sense of a gross injustice, the aggravation of the situation by the fact of kinship with the enemy, the putting forth of the enemy's hand against such as were at peace with him, the profanation of a covenant, the heart set upon war—all these appear in this Psalm with photographic exactitude; and through it all is the assurance of the ultimate triumph of righteousness and the comfort of casting the burden upon the Lord. It is a Psalm for daily reading in these times."

In view of this recommendation to loyal Canadians, it may be well to quote a few verses from this "Psalm for daily reading in war time":

"Because of the voice of the enemy, because of the oppression of the wicked: for they cast iniquity upon me, and in wrath they hate me.

"My heart is sore pained within me: and the terrors of death are fallen upon me.

"Fearfulness and trembling are come upon me, and horror hath overwhelmed me.

"And I said, 'Oh that I had wings like a dove! for then would I fly away, and be at rest.' . . . . . .

"For it was not an enemy that reproached me: then I could have borne it; neither was it he that hated me that did magnify himself against me; then I would have hid myself from him:

"But it was thou, a man mine equal, my guide, and mine acquaintance.

"We took sweet counsel together, and walked unto the house of God in company.

"Let death seize upon them, and let them go down quick into hell: for wickedness is in their dwellings, and among them.

"As for me, I will call upon God; and the Lord shall save me.

"Evening, and morning, and at noon, will I pray, and cry aloud: and he shall hear my voice.

"He hath delivered my soul in peace from the battle that was against me: for there were many with me. . . . . . .

"He hath put forth his hands against such as be at peace with him; he hath broken his covenant.

"The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but war was in his heart: his words were softer than oil, yet were they drawn swords. . . . . . .

"But thou, O God, shalt bring them down into the pit of destruction: bloody and deceitful men shall not live out half their days; but I will trust in thee."

There is a hint at the kind of peace the editor of *The Canadian Churchman* would dictate at Berlin in his concluding remarks on this topic:

"When the war is over we believe that many an Old Testament passage will have had fresh light shed upon it, and perhaps as never before we shall understand the statement of the Psalmist that 'the Lord is known by the judgment which he executeth.'"

CATHOLIC MISSIONS AND THE WAR

SEVERAL ARTICLES in these pages have told how Protestant missions are affected by the war. Catholic missions, too, are suffering, it appears, and we read in *The Ecclesiastical Review* (Philadelphia) how the friends of that work everywhere must now "set their eyes in the direction of the United States for the help which should not fail at this crucial period in the history of the Church." By answering this call for help the Catholic Church in the United States, the writer in *The Review* thinks, "should become a great missionary force in this twentieth century." Just how the Church here is to be aroused to take up this task is a question, but the writer is certain of this much, namely, that "the Church must depend on her more prosperous subjects for her pacific invasion of heathendom, and no one will deny that the Church in the United States is singularly blest in this our day." But in the letters from missionary workers which are quoted in the *Ecclesiastical Review* article, the emphasis seems to be on the need for men more than for money. There is the Tyrolese priest in Phirangipuram, India, who fears his scheme for a new training-school must now come to nothing, whose home communications have been cut off, and who thus states missionary needs from his view-point:

> "We Catholics must have missioners of every flag in the field. The necessity for this is clearly shown just now, when from India about forty-five French priests are being called to the colors, while the Germans and Austrians are cut off from their respective countries so completely that they can not receive alms or even private letters from their friends at home. The sooner American Catholic priests come to the East the better."

Other heads of missionary enterprises in India, China, Japan, and Korea tell the same story of "gaps made in the ranks of the Lord," and of the cutting off of the accustomed money contributions from Europe and the need of help from America. One heavy item of loss is the apparently large number of young French priests called to perform their military duty. Bishop Chatran, at Osaka, tells of mission work in Japan being disorganized through the drafting of priests and teaching brothers. In one day, says Father Kennelly, at Shanghai, China, ten missioners left to be enrolled in the service of their fatherland. It is strange, he adds, "to see France, which has banished the Jesuits as a danger to the country, call them to the flag in the hour of need," but "patriotism is right and condemns the persecuting policy of the past." Father Deneux, at Chemulpo, Korea, believes that about a third of the missioners in Korea have left to join the troops of France or the colonies. And he comments:

> "The service of one's country is a duty no one would think of shunning, but in truth, the presence of some hundreds of soldiers or hospital-assistants will make no change in the country's destiny, while the absence of some hundreds of priests causes a great gap in the missions. Let us hope that they may be away as short a time as possible."

Here is an interesting letter from Bishop van Aertselaer, of Central Mongolia, who seems to be working under Belgian auspices:

> "Since the beginning of the war we have had no news from home except the telegraphic dispatches published in the newspapers, and those are surely disquieting. We are ignorant of the fate of our mother-house in Scheut-les-Bruxelles and of the two houses which we have in the province of Anvers. In any case, it is clear that we can expect no help from either Belgium or France.
>
> "If these conditions are prolonged, what will become of our mission work, our schools, catechumenates, etc.? Who will take care of our twenty-one hundred orphans?
>
> "Yet we have less to complain of than the French missions. According to the papers, these have lost more than three hundred priests, who have been called to the colors. Belgium has not summoned any of our missioners."

Turning from Asia to Africa, we note this explicit communication from a priest in Uganda, British East Africa:

> "All our supplies are practically cut off and we shall have difficulty in keeping afloat. Flour, rice, and the more necessary articles of food have been seized by the Government. Each European is given an allowance of half a pound of flour a day. Other goods have gone up 200 per cent.
>
> "My curate is an Austrian and has been put on parole. All the other German and Austrian subjects are in jail. I would ask you to pray for us and our friends in Europe. It is a relief to know that America is not mixed up in the war."

Finally, there is a hopeful word from the isles of the Pacific. Says Bishop Douceré, of the New Hebrides:

> "The terrible war raging in Europe is doing great harm to the missions. But America is safe, and God will make use of her to tide the missioners over these difficult times."

RELIGIOUS COMPLEXION OF THE SLAVS

FOR THE BENEFIT of newspaper readers, who, it fears, vaguely lump together all the Slavic peoples mentioned in the war dispatches, *Rome* reprints some interesting information conveyed by *Polonia* (Paris). We must distinguish, it says, between two groups of Slavs: those of Greek or Byzantine civilization and belonging to the Orthodox Church, and those of Latin civilization and belonging to the Catholic and Protestant churches. To quote from a brief summary in the Catholic weekly published in English in the Italian capital:

> "The Greek Slavs number 100,000,000, composed of Russians, Bulgars, the majority of the Ruthenians and Serbs, and a part of the White Russians. The Latin Slavs are represented by the Poles (24,400,000), Czechs (8,000,000), Croats (5,000,000), White Russians (5,000,000), Ruthenians (4,000,000), Moravians and Slovaks (2,500,000), Slovenes (1,700,000), Lusatians (800,000), amounting in all to about 50,000,000 people. The two branches of the Slav race are distinguished and separated mainly by their religion: the Greek Slavs belong to the schismatic Orthodox Church, the Latins are Catholics and Protestants. The former have developed in Byzantine traditions, under Oriental influence; the latter are the direct descendants of Roman and Occidental civilization. The Greek Slavs have also an alphabet of their own called the alphabet of St. Cyril, which is a medley of Greek, Latin, Armenian, and Hebraic signs, which underwent some modifications in the seventeenth century during the reign of Peter the Great.
>
> "History has also contributed to separate the two masses of Slavs. The Mongol yoke for two centuries introduced Asiatic customs among the Russian Slavs; the Turkish yoke, for many centuries and down to our own times, influenced the character and customs of the Bulgars and Serbs. On the other hand, the Latin Slavs followed the historical evolutions of the Occident, they were with Godfrey de Bouillon at the Crusades, they were touched with the flame of the Renaissance, they have had their part in the development of modern thought."

MORAL CONDITIONS AT SAN FRANCISCO—The notes of jubilation that attend the opening of the fair at San Francisco are interrupted by ones of warning and adjuration from the East when *The Christian Advocate* (New York) points to one measure of safeguarding not, it thinks, properly prepared:

> "Now that the Panama-Pacific Exposition is open, the forces of evil will combat the forces of righteousness with the customary weapons. We learn with satisfaction that representatives of a group of national reform and social organizations, including the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, are deeply concerned relative to vice conditions in San Francisco while it is crowded with visitors. It is reported that while morality inside the grounds seems to be safeguarded by those in authority, the city of San Francisco has not taken the same precautions, and indeed it is frankly said that the city is to be 'wide open' during the Exposition. The organizations interested are now urging the matter upon the commissioners, asking that they take action relative to conditions outside the grounds as well as inside. May their efforts prosper."

GREAT ARCH OF THE RISING SUN, APPROACHING THE COURT OF THE UNIVERSE, PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

THE SOUTH PATH TO THE CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS

By WILLIS P. KENNEDY

THE shrewd traveler—he or she who has made so many transcontinental journeys as to have become travel-wise—who wishes to go to California and its Expositions should plan the trip through the succession of fascinating and diverting scenes that lie along the southern rim of the United States over the South Path.

The South Path begins right in the harbor of New York; at a huge pier in West Street, from which the staunch and steady steamers of the Southern Pacific sail for New Orleans on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week.

"One Hundred Golden Hours at Sea" is the way the Southern Pacific folk like to term the water portion of their transcontinental route that starts at New York. It is a name well given. For the five days are all too short. Given a good ship, a good ship's company, good living, plenty of games upon the decks and chance for short, brisk exercise, the variety of passing sail upon the one side or the thrust of a white light-house or glimpse of a huge hotel upon the other—and the low-lying dikes that mark the beginning of the greatest river of the world—the mighty Mississippi—seem upon you before you have hardly had opportunity to be well aware of the fact that you are at New Orleans.

ONE HUNDRED GOLDEN HOURS AT SEA ON A SOUTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP.

And who shall deny the charm of this sentinel city of the Mississippi, the city of whom it is said that she never grows young? It is New Orleans, who, despite her wealth and progress, still retains more of the charm and atmosphere of a foreign city than any other city in all America. Her French blood does not change with progress nor the generations. And she is as foreign to-day as she was half a century ago, when Federal troops were striving to secure her—the richest treasure of the whole Confederacy. North of Canal Street—by a strange twist and turn of the river, the lower portion of the city—is her French quarter, practically unchanged in the passing of the years.

* * * * * * * * *

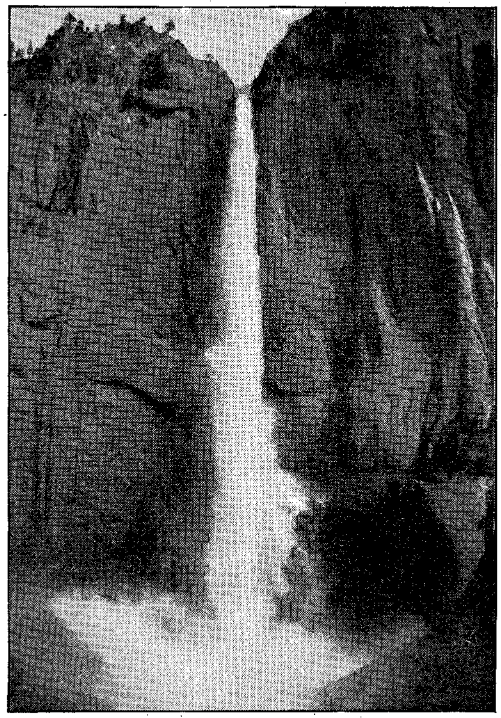
Yet New Orleans, fascinating as she is, and well worth a generous stop-over on the part of every tourist, is but a mile-post on the South Path from New York to the California Expositions. More definitely, she is the point where one steps from the steamer into the Sunset Limited or one of the other through trains of the Southern Pacific that begin their trek west-bound from this point. Before we begin the trip itself, let us stop for an instant and consider the railroad and the train over which we are to travel for three days and three nights: It is one of the very best railroads in the land—and one of the safest. The Southern Pacific officers are more proud of the Safety Medal given them recently by the National Museum of Safety in New York than they are of the scenic glories of their line, and that is saying a very great deal, indeed.

And as for the trains—the Southern Pacific is not in the habit of apologizing to anyone for its Sunset Limited. It is a modern train, entirely formed of steel cars, from engine-tender to observation-platform, which runs each day in the year. And it carries its diner through for the entire run of the train. Yet despite the luxury and the cost of operating this train, no extra fare is charged upon it.

* * * * * *

We seat ourselves upon the big and roomy observation-platform before we are outside of New Orleans, and within an hour find ourselves—locomotive, Pullmans and all—being carried across the Mississippi on a huge ferry transport resembling the back of some giant turtle. And sometime in the early evening we pass through Houston, one of the great banking and commercial centers of Texas. Fifty miles back of Houston is Galveston, not only the greatest cotton port in the world, but with its splendid new hotel upon its superb beach a magnet of increasing appeal to tourists of every sort.

San Antonio is another great commercial center for the Lone Star State. The Sunset Limited passes through it sometime in the very early morning, but the wise traveler will do well to make it a stopping-point for a day or two at least. San Antonio has not one mission, but four scattered upon its outskirts, while within its very heart it holds one of the greatest shrines of American patriotism—the Alamo.



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UPPER YOSEMITE FALLS, YOSEMITE VALLEY.

El Paso is still another Texas city which should be worth the exercise of the generous stop-over privileges which the Southern Pacific gives to its through travelers.

This year there is a new attraction for travelers along the South Path to California. It is more in the nature of an alternative route than of a stop-over—a diversion from Bowie to Maricopa on the main line that gives instead a journey through Globe and Phœnix, Arizona. This trip is made over the Arizona Eastern Railroad to Globe, where the train is left and a touring automobile entered. From Globe you go over a magnificent Government highway for 120 miles, through the National forests and the deep canyon of the Salt River.

* * * * * * * * *

The South Path enters California through an easy pass in the Sierra Madre and after threading the orange-groves of San Bernardino and Riverside counties halts at Los Angeles. Here is the first great distributing point of the Golden State. For Los Angeles is the hub of a great railroad wheel, whose spokes run in every direction—north to San Francisco, where there is one great exposition this year, and south to San Diego, where there is still another, while shorter ones reach such nearby and delectable resorts as Santa Barbara, with its great mission, Pasadena, Redondo, Venice, and Long Beach.

The man who goes to California this year will have heart and mind set on seeing the expositions, and if he be wise and travel by the Sunset Limited he will go first to the show that rests upon a hill-top back of San Diego—a wonderful grey city, builded in the lovely architecture that came to us as one of the great Spanish heritages. Then having seen that fair thoroughly, as well as all the interesting things in and around San Diego itself, he will move North, probably over the Coast Line—which the Southern Pacific folk, with their fancy for picturesque names, have long since called "the Road of a Thousand Wonders." If he does this, probably he will stop at Santa Barbara; almost certainly Del Monte, which adjoins historic Monterey and has the inimitable Seventeen-Mile Drive as its great lion. Then, too, he will wish to see Santa Cruz by the sea, one of the big play places of California, and Paso Robles, "The Pass of the Oaks," with its well-known hot springs, famous as a health resort.

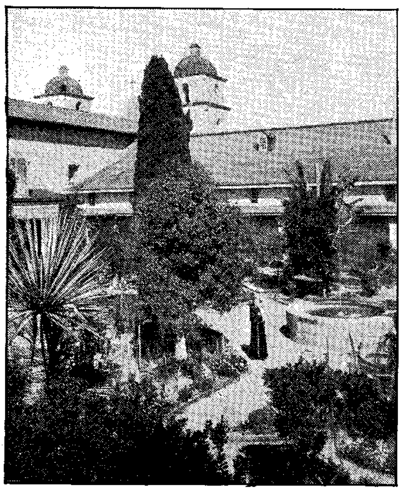
* * * * * *

The Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco does not rest upon a hill-top. Instead it is shut in by hills—on the one side the hills upon which San Francisco long ago began to build herself, and on the other the blue hills of Marin, culminating in the sharp peak of Tamalpais. These are the hills that not only make a setting for the buildings of the exposition, but also form the barriers of the Golden Gate—that world-famed harbor entrance whose waters lap right against the very grounds of this newest and greatest of all expositions.

In the form of its architecture and particularly as one looks down upon it from the hill-tops it resembles an Oriental city—with its blank wall spaces, its domes and its minarets. This resemblance is heightened by the gay color-scheme of the fair; the walls of the buildings tinted a lovely and eye-restful yellow, the domes a soft, translucent blue, the many towers and minarets in both reds and browns. This important work is the most elaborate thing of its sort ever attempted in the United States—and the most successful.

* * * * * * * * *

One thing more. To plan a trip across the continent requires a deal of thought and arrangement—on the part of some one. When you take the South Path that some one assumes the guise of one of the Southern Pacific's capable and interested representatives. If you are planning to take this trip, you should communicate without delay with any one of the following representatives of the Southern Pacific: L. H. Nutting, General Passenger Agent, 366 Broadway, New York; J. H. R. Parsons, General Passenger Agent, Metropolitan Bank Building, New Orleans, La.; C. K. Dunlap, Traffic Manager, Southern Pacific Building, Houston, Texas; or Chas. S. Fee, Passenger Traffic Manager, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. They are prepared and ready to give quick and intelligent heed to your inquiries.



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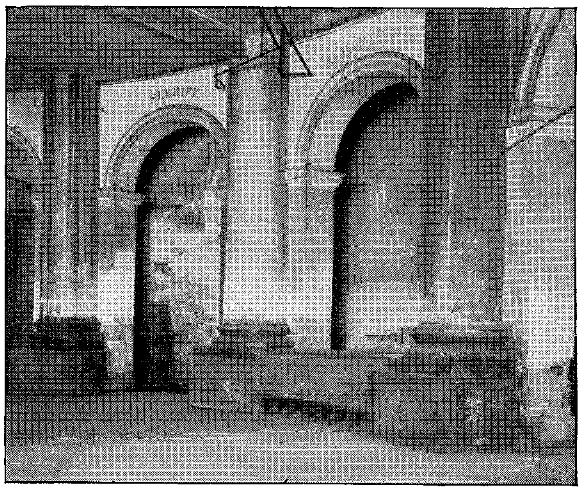
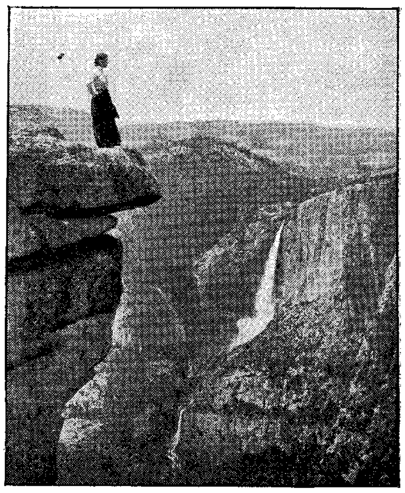
SANTA BARBARA MISSION GARDENS, CALIFORNIA.



THE OLD SLAVE BLOCK, ROYAL HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.



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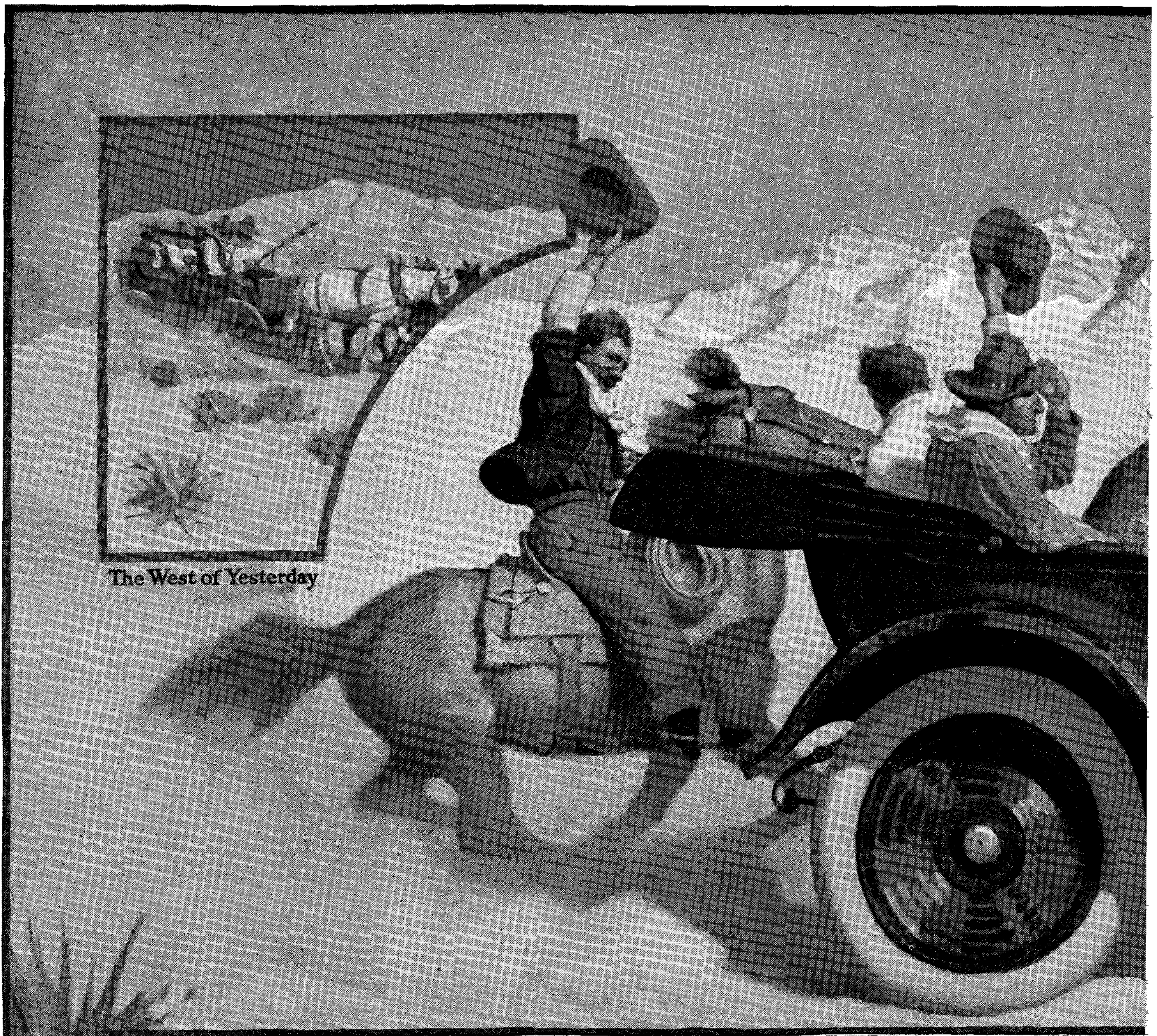
LOOKING ACROSS THE VALLEY TO YOSEMITE FALLS.



The West of Yesterday

The Overla

THE Overland has played an important part in the development of the West.

During the last few years tens of thousands of progressive ranchmen and farmers have come to depend upon and regard it as more vital and necessary than any other thing they have or might have.

Five years ago they thought their methods mighty efficient.

Yet, now, when they look back to what seems but yesterday, they are amazed at their former slowness; their inability to get there and back quickly; their cramped and narrow life; their lack of and hampered pleasures.

But the world moves. The spirit of today is—progress.

The Overland came into their lives.

Instantly it gave these men

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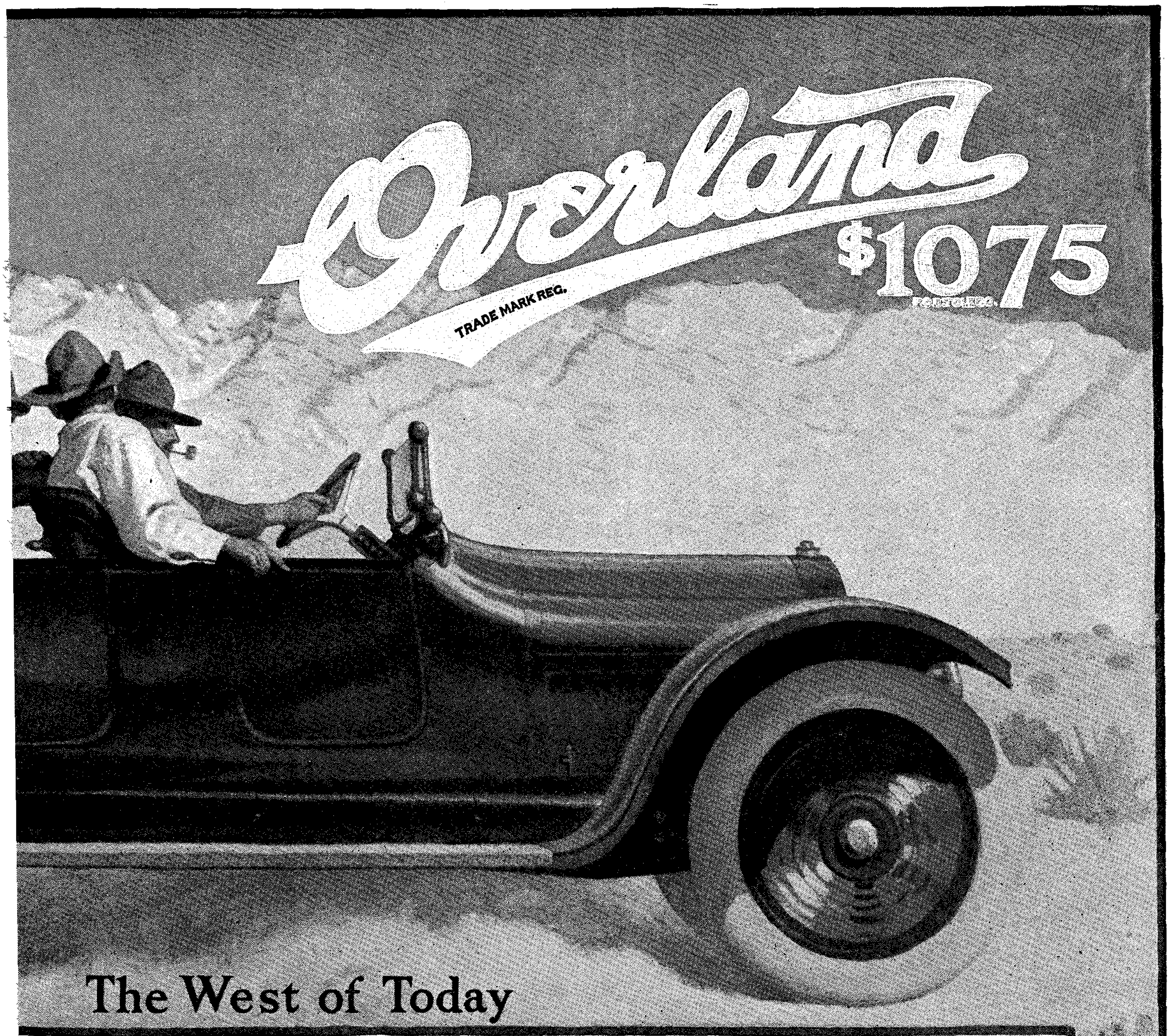

l Out West

their families a fresh start; a keener interest a better grip. It made them more money. It provided an inexhaustible supply of new pleasures.

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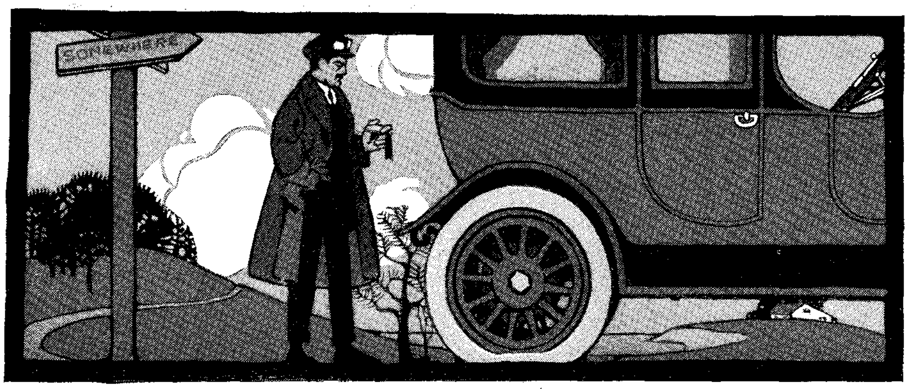

Another Puncture!

It always happens at the most maddening time—just when you want to catch a train or keep some important engagement. And usually it isn't really a puncture at all, but a leaky tube.

Now porous rubber (so-called) and leakage around the valves are among the commonest failings of cheap, machine-made tubes. If you are tired of these needless "punctures" equip your car with Kelly-Springfield Tubes. They are made slowly and painstakingly by hand out of real rubber. They can be punctured, of course, but *they won't leak.*

If you use Kelly-Springfield Tubes in Kelly-Springfield hand-made, real rubber tires you will add increased mileage to freedom from needless tube trouble.

Send for "Documents in Evidence" which tells the experience of others.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

PRESIDENT HAYES

Williams, Charles Richard. The Life of Rutherford Birchard Hayes, Nineteenth President of the United States. With portraits and other illustrations. Two volumes. 8vo, pp. xiv–540; 488. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $7.50 net.

Forty years have passed since Hayes acquired his unique place among American presidents. The prominent men concerned in transactions by which a candidate, defeated on the returns, was awarded the election by due process of law have gone to their graves. The events of 1876, which brought the country to the verge of a second civil war are fast becoming legendary. A generation which has reached maturity can have hardly more than childish recollections of the Hayes-Tilden controversy. All without regard to party are now content that the whole affair be forgotten.

It is rather odd that a man who was President of the United States, three times Governor of Ohio, and a brevet major-general of the Civil War should have gone these many years without a formal biography. Mr. Hayes's political career was an interesting one, and the period in which his life was set was one of the most eventful in our history. Slavery, the Civil War, and Reconstruction were the three great subjects which absorbed the attention of the nation during his lifetime, and in each of these fields his performances were creditable. While Hayes was not a great man, nor a brilliant one, he had been an honest man. If he had not become a victim of circumstances, so to speak, he would probably occupy a more unquestioned place in our history. If we can for a moment dissociate from his name the transactions which restricted his fame, it will be impossible to withhold admiration for a character that was marked by so many fine qualities. In the whole range of our political history, in the almost infinite variety of contradictory personalities and checkered careers, there is nothing that resembles the story of Hayes.

The prospects of the Republican party were at a low ebb toward the close of Grant's second term. The scandals of the Administration and the "orgies of Reconstruction" portended defeat for the party in power. With distinguished men like Conkling and Blaine passed over, the party choice fell upon the thrice-elected Governor of Ohio, Rutherford B. Hayes, a war hero, a reformer, capable and honest, and above all "available," because he had kept his skirts clear in a saturnalia of corruption that followed the war.

To the story of the memorable Presidential campaign of 1876 and of the disputed election, the author of this elaborate, well-written, and interesting biography devotes about one-fourth of the first volume. He has produced a panegyric of the President who had a peculiar title. He presents him as a typical American statesman, not merely as one worthy of a place in the front rank, but one entitled to distinction even in that exalted company. Never before, perhaps, has mediocrity found so passionate a eulogist. With admirable candor, however, he has included in his narrative extracts from Hayes's secret diary, written on the morrow of the election, wherein is recorded his absolute conviction of Tilden's triumph. On the Saturday following the election

Mr. Hayes wrote: "The election has resulted in the defeat of the Republicans." Further on, referring to the overwhelming character of the Democratic victory in New York, he writes: "From that time I never supposed there was a chance for Republican success." In the same entry, he notes the fact that Mrs. Hayes retired early on election night, sick with disappointment. On the morning after the election, most of the papers had flaming head-lines announcing Tilden's success.

The much-questioned transactions of the "Returning Boards" and the "Aliunde Jo" decision are approved by the biographer. Mr. Williams has endeavored to put a better face on the lamentable events of 1876 than other historians have done. Informing accounts of the Hayes-Tilden dispute may be found in the final volumes of Rhodes and Schouler. Of "the tribunal upon whose decision the legitimacy of a Presidential succession for the whole Union was chiefly to depend," Mr. Schouler, who had personal knowledge of the events, says, it was "a disreputable crew, and all deference paid to it by our distinguished visitors (the visiting statesmen) must have been purely politic, with an inward revulsion of the stomach."

It comprised four members, two white and two colored men, all Republicans by profession. Wells, its president and master-spirit, an ex-Governor of the State who now held a lucrative Federal office in the custom-house, was "a scoundrel, tricky and unreliable, whose character had degenerated during the past ten years, while he managed Louisiana politics by the corrupt arts of subterfuge and chicanery." Anderson, the other member, was corrupt, and of the two negroes, "Kenner had been indicted for larceny, while Casanave was an ignorant nonentity."

Mr. Rhodes, in an exhaustive account of these events, writes: "Wells and his satellites in secret conclave determined the presidency of the United States, but before returning the vote of Louisiana there is little doubt that he offered to give it to Tilden for $200,000."

GREAT BRITAIN AND OURSELVES

Dunning, William Archibald. The British Empire and the United States. A Review of their Relations during the Century of Peace following the Treaty of Ghent. With an introduction by James Bryce, and a preface by Nicholas Murray Butler. 8vo, pp. xl–381. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1914.

The story told in this book, said President Butler in the preface written last June, "is full of encouragement for those who are longing for the day when justice and not force shall rule the destinies of the world." In September, writing for those saddened by the calamity of European war, Viscount Bryce could emphasize the "consoling thought that the century of peace which has raised the English-speaking peoples from 40,000,000 to 160,000,000 has created among those peoples a sense of kindliness and good-will which was never seen before, and which is the surest pledge of their future prosperity and progress, as well as of the maintenance of a perpetual friendship between them."

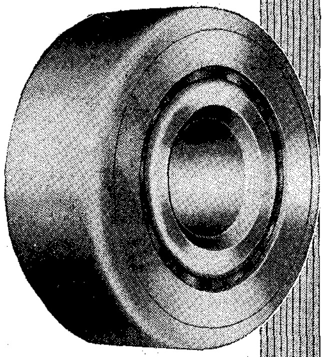
Now, in February, 1915, we read Professor Dunning's first chapters only to be reminded how closely some events of 1914–15 resemble these of 1811–12. Then, as now, England was at death's grips with a powerful foe upon the Continent. Then, as now, she tried to use her sea-power to

NEW DEPARTURE
BALL BEARINGS
AMERICAN MADE FOR AMERICAN TRADE

LAST SEASON A MAN BOUGHT A CAR which failed to show the power he expected. It was nearly two months before he discovered that he was trying to drive with one of his brake bands pinching.

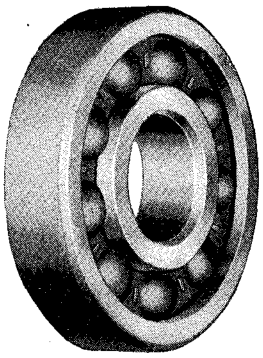
Many car owners are just as unfair in blaming the motor, for its lack of power when all the time plenty of power is really there, but is being wasted by types of bearings that do not eliminate friction so completely as do ball bearings.

You well know that the smaller the area of contact in a bearing, the less friction there is bound to be—and friction means resistance and waste. Friction in the motor, transmission, differential, wheel hubs, wherever frictional losses occur in your car, means that these parts are wasting motor energy.



DOUBLE ROW

A dual capacity bearing taking end thrust from any direction and radial loads in combination. Will replace one radial and two thrust bearings in any mechanism. Has greater radial capacity than other forms of equivalent bore and outside diameter.



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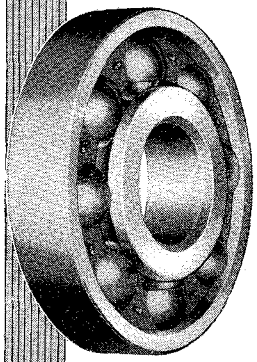
Designed as the final standard of this type of bearing for radial load only, reducing friction losses to the minimum.



RADAX

An angular contact single row bearing designed to carry a radial load in combination with one-direction thrust.

New Departure Ball Bearings have solved the problem of eliminating friction—nothing can roll so easily as a ball because of the exceedingly small area of contact.

This is but one of the reasons why you should see that New Departure Ball Bearings are installed in the car you buy.

A post card will bring to you a copy of our interesting booklet, "New Departure Ball Bearings and What They Mean to the Car Owner." Write at once, and for convenience, please ask for Booklet "B".

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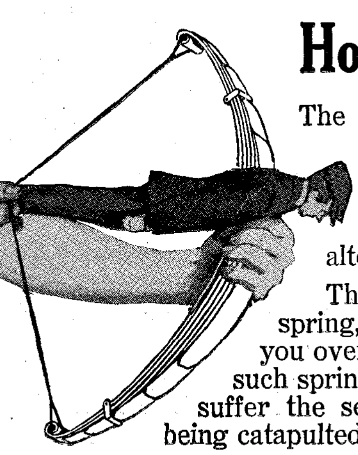

How a Spring Works

The trouble with a spring is that it springs back. There's nothing neutral about a spring under compression. Its tendency is to go back to its normal position altogether too quickly for comfort.

There's enough power in a good spring, if it were used as a bow, to shoot you over a tree like an arrow. When four such springs rebound on a country road you suffer the sensation in a modified degree of being catapulted into the air.

The New Automatic Hartford Shock Absorber soothes the angry spring. When the spring is subjected to more than normal compression, the Hartford takes hold and eases it firmly but gently back to normal. No jar—no recoil—no stiffness—just an equalizing of spring action into long, undulating waves of motion.

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The Hartford works progressively—automatically. When spring action is slight its touch is gentle but its control is firmer and firmer as spring action increases. This is accomplished by a series of internal discs, engaging progressively.

Hartford Shock Absorbers add immensely to the comfort of riding; they keep the wheels on the ground and thus prevent accidents; and they add to the life of machinery and tires.

Let us send you a book which will tell you why the Hartford Shock Absorber is standard equipment on so many prominent cars and why 95% of the racing drivers use it. The book is free.

Automobile Manufacturers are now using the finest springs that can be made. If you want more comfort, you must use Hartford Shock Absorbers.

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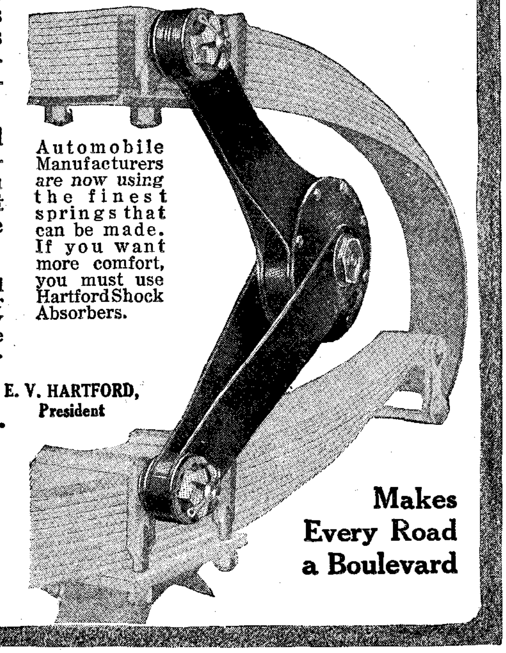

The Standard Dictionary shows all the various shades of words and of meaning; contains *"all the living words in the English language."*

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Extra Power—No Vibration Speed that runs away from any other rowboat motor—power to carry heavier loads—no vibration to shake the boat.
The 2-Cylinder KOBAN ROWBOAT MOTOR
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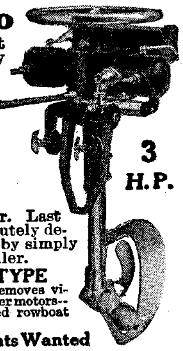
The wise man's choice this year. Last season proved its mettle. Absolutely dependable—starts easy—reverses by simply pressing button—weedless propeller.
2-CYLINDER—RACER TYPE
Has 2 opposed cylinders--that's what removes vibration--3 H.P.-nearly double that of other motors--speed line propeller. Best constructed rowboat motor on the market.
Write for catalog-Active Agents Wanted
Koban Mfg. Co., 233 So. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.



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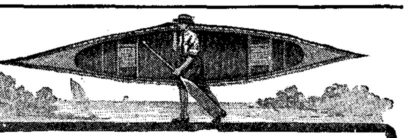

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respond quickly to every stroke of the paddle. Their staunchness and seaworthiness make them safe in boiling rapids, but if portaging is preferred, you'll find the Racinewis is the lightest canoe you ever lifted. Write for free copy *Canoes and Canoeing*, containing special article on camping.
RACINE BOAT COMPANY, Dept. H, Racine, Wis.

starve out her enemy. Then, as now, neutral American shipping necessarily suffered through the thorough practise of such a policy, and the American Government made strong protests. Our shippers are not yet entirely satisfied, and there is an acknowledged difference of opinion between the two Governments on certain points. But to-day, no one expects the two nations to go to war over the matter. And the reason for this confidence lies largely in the story which Professor Dunning tells as his contribution to the celebration of the centenary of the Treaty of Ghent.

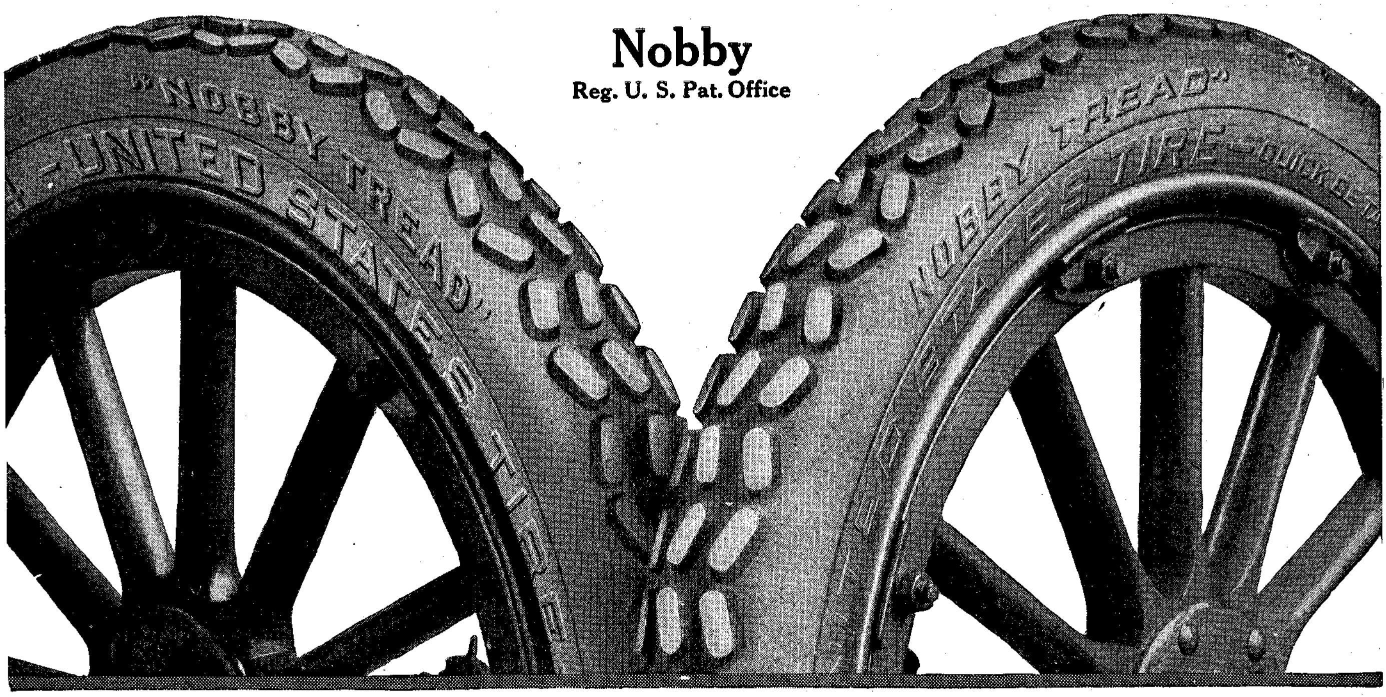
Two great nations of the same speech and kindred institutions, which have amicably settled a whole series of boundary disputes, fishing and sealing questions, serious misunderstandings about neutral rights and such matters as the *Trent* affair and the Venezuela difficulty, are not now going to fly at each other's throats. They "have the habit" of talking things over, compromising, and abiding by a settlement. Wherefore the book written by the Columbia professor is to be commended to persons troubled by the correspondence between Mr. Bryan and Sir Edward Grey and the status of such ships as the *Dacia* and the *Wilhelmina*. Let us commend, too, Viscount Bryce's introduction, which briefly states the main points discust in Professor Dunning's narrative. Many readers, we venture to say in conclusion, will find particularly interesting the chapters which touch upon our relations with Canada.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Hastings, James [Editor]. Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics. With the assistance of John A. Selbie and Louis H. Gray. Volume VII, Hymns—Liberty. Royal 8vo, pp. xx–911. New York: Scribners. $7 net.

At the rate of a volume a year this great work proceeds toward completion. This issue is supposed to carry the work past the half-way point. But if the twelve volumes promised complete the work the later contents are likely to be reduced.

Four articles stand out in the present issue by reason of length and importance, and together make up more than one-fourth of the contents. These are Hymns (58 pages), Images and Idols (50), Jesus Christ (48), and Law (84). All but the third of these are composite, the work of several authors. President Mackenzie contributes alone that on Jesus Christ. Five other articles run to twenty pages or over. The total number of articles, by 183 writers, is just short of 200. The majority of contributions are therefore brief, 186 averaging three pages each. This makes available not only the articles which are practically treatises, but also a large number of short, sketchy, but useful briefs on subjects serviceable to the anthropologist, to students of comparative and especially primitive religion, and to ethicists. The standard is fully up to that maintained in previous volumes, with a greater uniformity in method of treatment. There is also less of the bizarre. One asks, it is true, what an article on "Insurance" is doing here—that belongs in the department of economics. Or why "Ignorance" and "Invincible Ignorance" should be separately treated, or "Judaism" and "Liberal Judaism." We may regret, too, that Professor Webster, of the University of Nebraska, was not asked to write on "Initiation, Primitive"—



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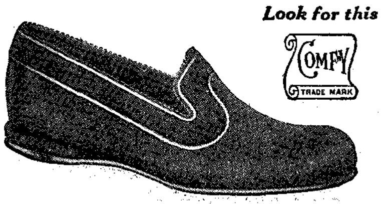

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no other man knows the subject so well. But one can do no other than offer congratulations to the editors on the whole as to the choices they have made and the excellence of the articles, and to ourselves on the mass of reliable information furnished. The work is an incomparable treasury of knowledge.

Parker, H. Village Folk-Tales of Ceylon. Vols. II and III. 8vo, pp. viii–466, viii–479. London: Luzac. 12s. each net.

The completion of a task that Mr. Parker set himself is worth noting. The promise held forth by the contents of Volume I, issued in 1910, is fully realized, and a mass of material of high value for the student of anthropology and of primitive psychology is here digested. The volumes just issued continue and complete the stories of the cultivating caste, and give stories of the lower castes (potters, washermen, and tom-tom beaters), and of the Western Province and Southern India. If one is interested in the religious ideas of the Singhalese, the beliefs concerning gods, demons, and spirits of various sorts are explicit in most of these tales. The value is greatly enhanced by the comparative notes which indicate related or similar motifs or incidents in the folk-lore of other religions. Naturally India furnishes the most numerous parallels, but Mr. Parker has gone far afield in illustration, for example, to Tibet, Greece (Herodotus), Turkey, China, etc. To one who knows thoroughly that master-study of folk-lore, Mr. Hartland's "Legend of Perseus," Mr. Parker's material will be of exceptional value. The central incidents around which folk-tales gather—such as the life-token—are found here in numbers. The conclusion long ago reached that man's mentality is everywhere of the same quality receives additional corroboration. The influence of environment in modifying fundamental traits is no less in evidence. For the intrinsic interest of many of the tales much could be said. To Mr. Parker and the publishers, congratulations.

Cooper, Clayton Sedgwick. The Modernizing of the Orient. Illustrations and Index. Pp. 346. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $2 net.

In this book, the author gives a résumé of his experiences during a journey through Egypt, India, China, Japan, and the Philippines, together with his impressions of the effect that the culture of the West has had on that of the age-long East. His descriptions of scenes and people are clear and vivid. They show keen and discerning insight into the habits and customs of the various peoples with whom he came in contact in his travels. The pilgrim to Mekka is now carried thither on an express-train, and the electric light illuminates the Prophet's shrine; the Gaikwar of Baroda is introducing the cinematograph to instruct his people in the art of modern farming; and the suffragettes of China are taking an active interest in the affairs of that young Republic. Throughout the entire Orient Western thought and custom are gradually being grafted on a civilization that was old when Cæsar invaded Britain. But in spite of these many evidences of Western culture, the reader can not but feel, altho Mr. Cooper seems to think differently, that outside of the larger cities, and apart from the States of such progressives as the Gaikwar, the modernizing of the Orient, with its eight hundred million souls, is an extremely slow process. The country is still in its swaddling-clothes.

CURRENT POETRY

As the Allied fleet is hammering its way toward the city of Constantine, no doubt many a prayer is ascending to Allah to save the Turkish people and State. We find in the *Tanine* (Constantinople, January 30) the following touching appeal. It is translated for this column by Dr. George F. Herrick:

A CHILD'S PRAYER

It is morning, see
Great and small
The people long for thee,
O God on high.

The army fights
On mountains cold
To save our homes,
O God on high.

The country is thine,
The califate is thine,
This nation is thine,
O God on high.

Love thy people,
Love thy State,
Love thy nation,
O God on high.

Save the fatherland,
Save the Sultan,
Save every soul,
O God on high.

Pity my mother,
Pity my father,
Pity my sorrow,
O God on high.

"Wild Earth" (Maunsel & Co.) is the attractive title of a book of poems written by Padraic Colum, a young Irish poet now visiting the United States. He is a realist, but his realism is so warmed and softened by sympathy and humor that he can draw this true and appealing picture.

AN OLD WOMAN OF THE ROADS

By Padraic Colum

O, to have a little house!
  To own the hearth and stool and all!
The heaped-up sods upon the fire,
  The pile of turf again' the wall!

To have a clock with weights and chains,
  And pendulum swinging up and down!
A dresser filled with shining delft,
  Speckled and white and blue and brown!

I could be busy all the day,
  Clearing and sweeping hearth and floor,
And fixing on their shelf again
  My white and blue and speckled store!

I could be quiet there at night
  Beside the fire and by myself,
Sure of a bed, and loth to leave
  The ticking clock and shiny delft!

Och! but I'm weary of mist and dark,
  And roads where there's never a house or bush,
And tired am I of bog and road,
  And the crying wind and the lonesome hush!

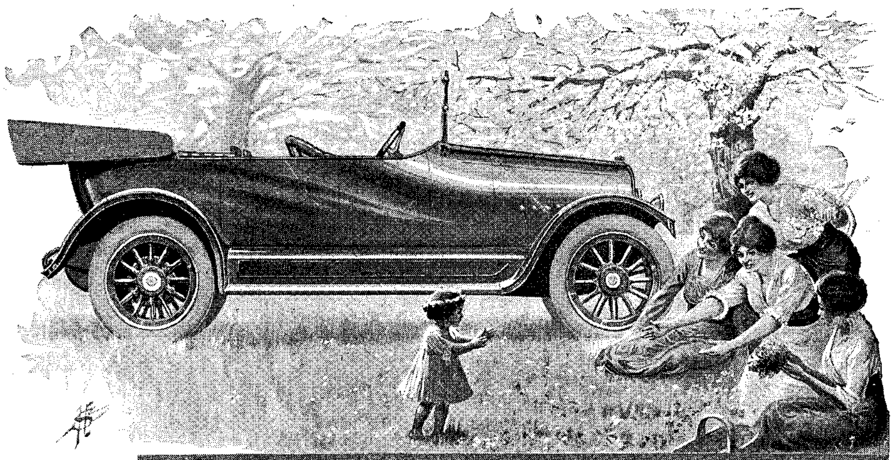
And I am praying to God on high,
  And I am praying Him night and day,
For a little house—a house of my own—
  Out of the wind's and rain's way.

Here is a cynical echo of the old Celtic bards. Thomas Hardy would appreciate the last stanza.

A BALLAD-MAKER

By Padraic Colum

Once I loved a maiden fair,
  Over the hills and far away.
Lands she had and lovers to spare,
  Over the hills and far away.



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The Cole Motor Car Company has contracted with the Northway Motor Company for the latter's entire season's production on the new Cole-Northway eight-cylinder motor. And the great plant of the Northway company is already working twenty-four hours a day in certain of its departments in order to avoid any possible slip-up on the promised schedule.

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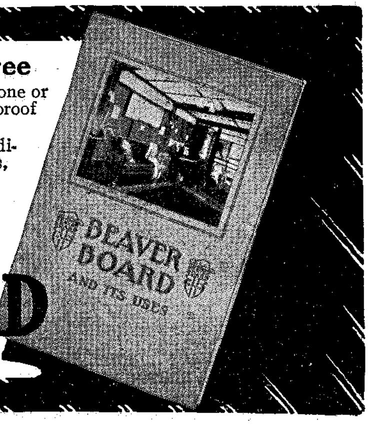

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A Letter From Two Jolly Pipe Smokers at the Top of the World

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Corona, Colo., Sept. 21, 1914.

Larus & Brother Co.
Richmond, Va.

Gentlemen: Having just used the last of a box of Edgeworth and finding the enclosed, we write you not to report any irregularities, but to praise the regularities of Edgeworth. Being two of the five residents of Corona, the Top of the World, we beguile many hours with Edgeworth, at this, the highest standard gauge railroad point in the world, elevation 11,660 ft.

WARREN W. GLASGOW
ROBERT M. AMES
Air Brake Inspectors, D. & S. L. R.R.
Corona, Colo., via Tolland

What does the man who does not smoke know of the perfect peace that a good pipe and tobacco can bring him, even in solitude?

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Send your name and address and the name of the man you buy your tobacco from, and we will send you free and postpaid a package of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed. We want you to sample it. Fill your pipe with it and smoke it slowly and you will understand why those two chaps at Corona took it upon themselves to write and sign with both their names the letter reproduced above.

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To the Retail Tobacco Merchant:—If your jobber cannot supply Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Co. will gladly send you a one or two dozen 10c size carton by prepaid parcel post at the same price you would pay the jobber.

And I was stooped and troubled sore,
And my face was pale, and the coat I wore
Was thin as my supper the night before.
Over the hills and far away.

Once I passed in the Autumn late,
Over the hills and far away.
Her bawn and byre and painting gate,
Over the hills and far away.
She was leaning there in the twilight space,
Sweet sorrow was on her fair, young face,
And her wistful eyes were away from the place—
Over the hills and far away.

Maybe she thought as she watched me come,
Over the hills and far away,
With my awkward stride and my face so glum,
Over the hills and far away,
"Spite of his stoop, he still is young,
They say he goes the Shee among,
Ballads he makes, I've heard them sung
Over the hills and far away."

She gave me good-night in gentle wise,
Over the hills and far away.
Shyly lifting to mine dark eyes,
Over the hills and far away.
What could I do but stop and speak,
And she no longer proud but meek?
She plucked me a rose like her wild rose cheek—
Over the hills and far away.

To-morrow, mavourneen, a sleeveen weds,
Over the hills and far away,
With corn in haggard and cattle in sheds,
Over the hills and far away.
And I who have lost her—the dear, the rare—
Well, I got me this ballad to sing at the fair,
'Twill bring enough money to drown my care,
Over the hills and far away.

From *The Westminster Gazette* we take this vivid picture of war on the high seas and its dangers to peaceful crafts. The last stanza is strong in its sincerity and simplicity.

WAR RISKS

By C. Fox Smith

"Let go aft" . . . and out she slides,
Pitching when she meets the tides. . . .
She for whom our cruisers keep
Lordly vigil in the deep. . . .
Sink or swim, lads, war or no,
Let the poor old hooker go!

Soon, hull down, will England's shore,
Smudged and faint, be seen no more:
Soon the following gulls return
Where the friendly dock-lights burn. . . .
Soon the cold stars, climbing high,
March across the empty sky. . . .
Empty seas beyond her bow,
(Lord, she's on her lonesome now!)

When the white fog, stooping low,
Folds in darkness friend and foe, . . .
When the fast great liners creep
Veiled and silent through the deep, . . .
When the hostile search-light's eye
Sweeps across the midnight sky, . . .
Lord of light and darkness, then
Stretch Thy wing o'er merchantmen!

When the waters known of old
Death in dreadful shape may hold, . . .
When the mine's black treachery
Secret walks the insulted sea . . .
(Lest the people wait in vain
For their cattle and their grain),
Since Thy name is mercy, then,
Lord, be kind to merchantmen!

Wilde used the epigram for its own sake, Shaw uses it to attack orthodoxy, and Gilbert K. Chesterton uses it to defend orthodoxy. Epigrams are scattered in glowing profusion over the pages of Chesterton's brilliant essays, his romances, and his extraordinary detective stories, and they make his poems unlike those of any other living poet. A volume called "The Wild Knight, and Other Poems," is published by Dutton. It is for the most part a reprint of Mr. Chesterton's early work, and not all the poems express the opinions which the author of "Orthodoxy" now holds. But the method is always Chestertonian. Here is Chesterton's version of Tennyson's "Flower in the Crannied Wall."

THE HOLY OF HOLIES

By G. K. Chesterton

"Elder father, tho thine eyes
Shine with hoary mysteries,
Canst thou tell what in the heart
Of a cowslip blossom lies?

"Smaller than all lives that be,
Secret as the deepest sea,
Stands a little house of seeds,
Like an elfin's granary.

"Speller of the stones and weeds,
Skilled in Nature's crafts and creeds,
Tell me what is in the heart
Of the smallest of the seeds."

'God Almighty, and with Him
Cherubim and Seraphim,
Filling all Eternity—
Adonai Elohim."

He is a generous poet. Some of our economic versifiers would make a poem of every one of the following stanzas. But Chesterton, like Landor, believes that poetry is the condensed, not the diluted, statement of ideas.

GOLD LEAVES

By G. K. Chesterton

Lo! I am come to Autumn,
When all the leaves are gold,
Gray hairs and golden leaves cry out
The year and I are old.

In youth I sought the prince of men,
Captain in cosmic wars,
Our Titan, even the weeds would show
Defiant to the stars.

But now a great thing in the street
Seems any human nod,
Where shift in strange democracy
The million masks of God.

In youth I sought the golden flower
Hidden in wood or wold,
But I am come to Autumn,
When all the leaves are gold.

There are at least four living poets who know how to write Christmas carols. Three of them are women—Louise Imogen Guiney, Katharine Tynan, and Helen Parry Eden. The fourth poet wrote this:

A CHRISTMAS CAROL

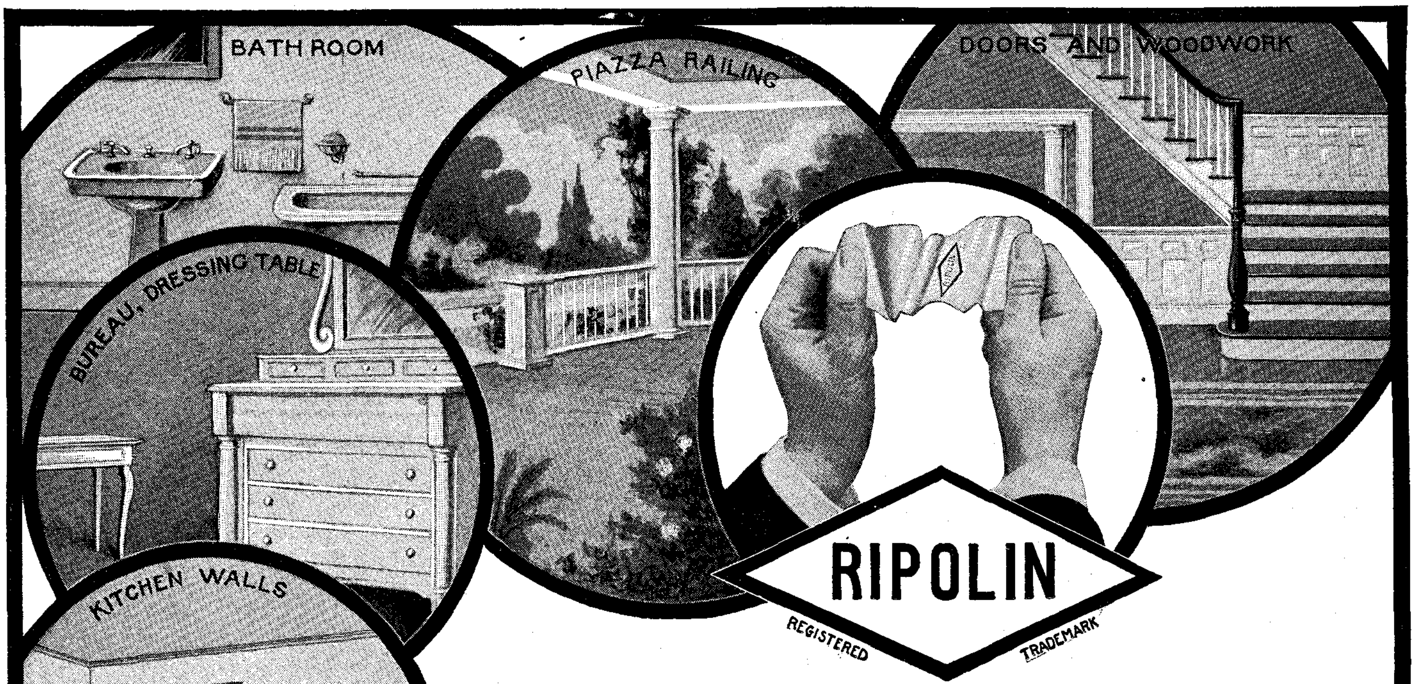
By G. K. Chesterton

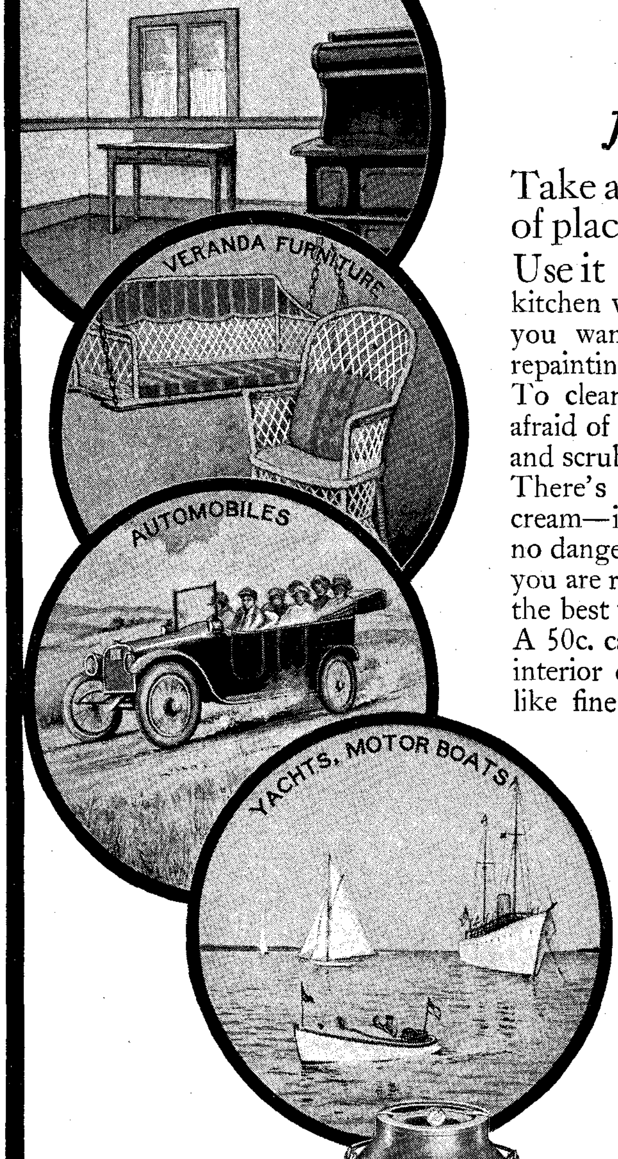
The Christ-child lay on Mary's lap,
His hair was like a light.
(O weary, weary were the world,
But here is all aright.)

The Christ-child lay on Mary's breast,
His hair was like a star.
(O stern and cunning are the kings,
But here the true hearts are.)

The Christ-child lay on Mary's heart,
His hair was like a fire.
(O weary, weary is the world,
But here the world's desire.)

The Christ-child stood at Mary's knee,
His hair was like a crown,
And all the flowers looked up at him,
And all the stars looked down.





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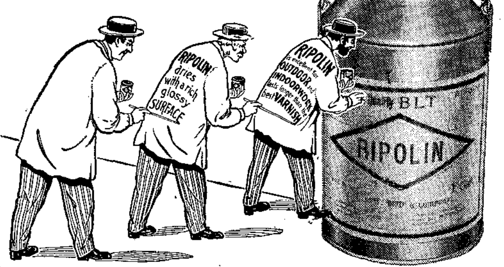
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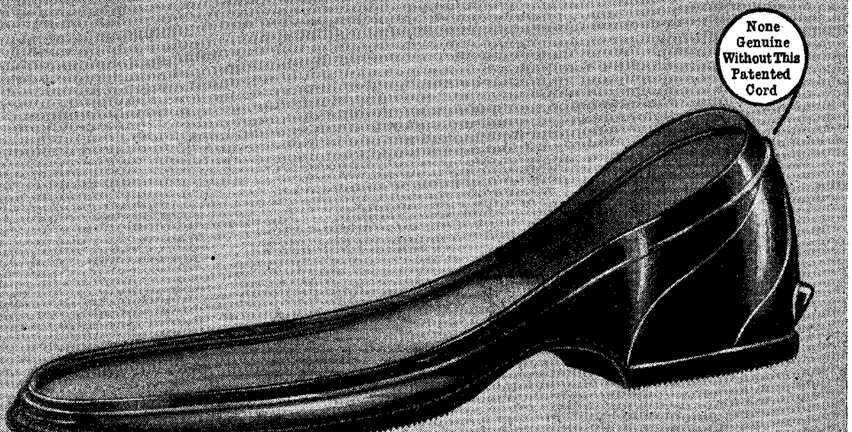
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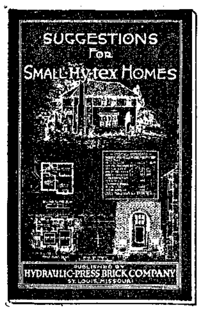
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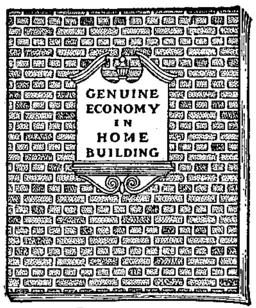

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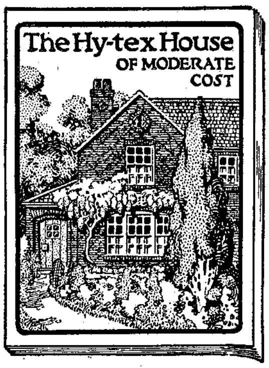

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

AT THE MERCY OF PURITANS

OLD Cape Cod has now become new Cape Cod, is frequented by the summer-resorter, and is gasoline-scented; but it was in the older days of the early eighties that Dr. Anna Howard Shaw went down among the Cape Cod natives and tried to convince them of a woman's right to mount a pulpit and shepherd a congregation. Those who tour through silent, green-arched village streets may deem the Cape a sleepy, uneventful spot, but that is because they fail to realize that in New England it is possible to find a whole village in the throes of a moral revolution, and yet detect few outward signs visible to the uninitiate. It was a quiet enough little village to all appearance, that of East Dennis, to which Dr. Shaw came as a youthful and ambitious preacher of the Gospel, but she soon found that appearances did not justly foretell the actual state of affairs. In her autobiographical "Story of a Pioneer," now appearing in *The Metropolitan Magazine*, she relates how she was plunged, at the time of her appointment, into one of the most violent conflicts the town had ever known, and how she finally calmed the warring factions. "I was blissfully ignorant" confesses Dr. Shaw. "I entered my new field as trustfully as a child enters a garden." She met conditions that might well have served as ample cause for defeat, but "tho I was in the trouble from the beginning, and resigned three times in startling succession, I ended by remaining seven years." At her entry into the community, each faction tried to win her to its side of the controversy (of which the original quarrel had long since been forgot), but she stedfastly refused to consider any but written accusations. They then took a more original method of venting their quarrelsomeness, and their new pastoress was given a more difficult problem to solve, as she relates:

During the regular Thursday night prayer-meeting, held about two weeks after my arrival, and at which, of course, I presided, they voiced their difficulties in public prayer, loudly and urgently calling upon the Lord to pardon such and such a liar, mentioning the gentleman by name, and such and such a slanderer, whose name was also submitted. By the time the prayers were ended there were few untarnished reputations in the congregation, and I knew, perforce, what both sides had to say.

The following Thursday night they did the same thing, filling their prayers with intimate and surprizing details of one another's history; and I endured the situation solely because I did not know how to meet it. I was still young, and my theological course had set no guide-posts on roads as new as these. To interfere with souls in their communion with God seemed impossible; to let them continue to utter personal attacks in church, under cover of prayer, was equally impossible. Any course I could follow seemed to lead away from my parish, yet both duty and pride made prompt action necessary. By the time we gathered for the third prayer-meeting I had decided what to do, and before the service began I rose and addrest my erring children. I explained that the character of the prayers at our recent meetings was making us the laughing-stock of the community, that unbelievers were ridiculing our religion, and that the discipline of the church was being wrecked; and I ended with these words, each of which I had carefully weighed:

"Now, one of two things is going to happen. Either you will stop this kind of praying, or you will remain away from our meetings. We will hold prayer-meetings on another night, and I shall refuse admission to any among you who bring personal criticisms into your public prayers."

As I had expected it to do, the announcement created an immediate uproar. Both factions sprang to their feet, trying to talk at once. The storm raged, with me as its center, until I dismissed the congregation. They went unwillingly, but they went; and the excitement the next day raised the sick from their beds to talk of it, and swept the length and breadth of Cape Cod. The following Sunday the little church held the largest attendance in its history. Seemingly, every man and woman in town had come to hear what more I would say about the trouble, but I ignored the whole matter. I preached the sermon I had prepared, the subject of which was as remote from church quarrels as our atmosphere was remote from peace, and my congregation dispersed with expressions of such artless disappointment that it was all I could do to preserve a dignified gravity.

That night, however, the war was brought into my camp. At the evening meeting the leader of one of the factions rose to his feet with the obvious purpose of starting trouble. He was a retired sea-captain, of the ruthless type that knocks a man down with a belaying-pin, and he made his attack on me in a characteristically "straight from the shoulder" fashion. He began with the proposition that my morning sermon had been "entirely contrary to the Scriptures," and for ten minutes he quoted and misquoted me, hammering in his points. I let him go on without interruption. Then he added:

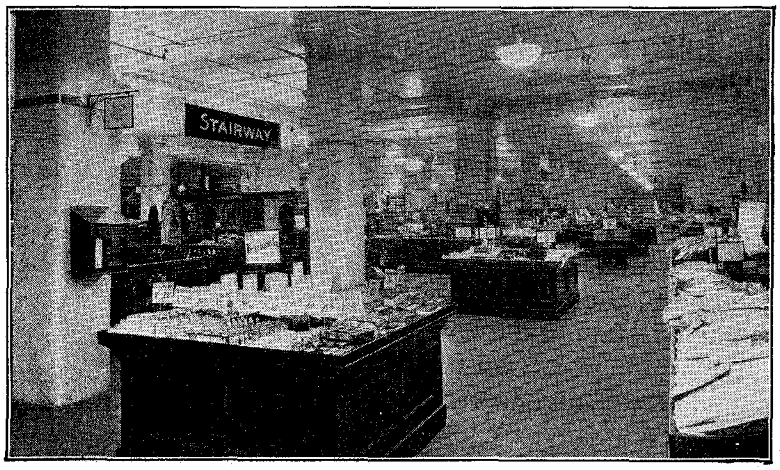
"And this gal comes to this church and undertakes to tell us how we shall pray. That's a high-handed measure, and I, for one, ain't goin' to stand it. I want to say right here that I shall pray as I like, when I like, and where I like. I have prayed in this heavenly way for fifty years before that gal was born, and she can't dictate to me now!"

By this time the whole congregation was aroused and cries of "Sit down!" "Sit down!" came from every side of the church. It was a hard moment, but I was able to rise with some show of dignity. I was hurt through and through, but my fighting blood was stirring.

"No," I said, "Captain Sears has the floor. Let him say now all he wishes to say, for it is the last time he will ever speak at one of our meetings."

Captain Sears, whose exertions had already made him apoplectic, turned a darker purple.

"What's that?" he shouted. "What d'ye mean?"



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"I mean," I replied, "that I do not intend to allow you or anybody else to interfere with my meetings. You are a sea-captain. What would you do to me if I came on board your ship and started a mutiny in your crew, or tried to give you orders?"

Captain Sears did not reply. He stood still, with his legs far apart and braced, as he always stood when talking, but his eyes shifted a little. I answered my own question.

"You would put me ashore or in irons," I reminded him. "Now, Captain Sears, I intend to put you ashore. I am the master of this ship. I have set my course, and I mean to follow it. If you rebel, you will get out or I will. But until the board asks for my resignation, I am in command."

As it happened, I had put my ultimatum in the one form the old man could understand. He sat down without a word and stared at me. We sang the doxology, and I dismissed the meeting.

Nevertheless, the old Captain would not yet haul down his flag, and, tho no longer in open mutiny, he promptly withdrew his support from the church and for a long time remained away from all services. Dr. Shaw, however, persuaded another Captain Sears in the town to join her colors, by the simple expedient of holding him up on the street, when this conversation ensued:

"I ain't comin'," he told me. "There ain't no gal that can teach me nothin'."

"Perhaps you are wrong, Captain Sears," I replied. "I might teach you something."

"What?" demanded the Captain, with chilling distrust.

"Oh," I said cheerfully, "let us say tolerance, for one thing, and—well—grammar, for another."

"Humph," muttered the old man, "the Lord don't want none of your grammatical sermons, and neither do I."

I laughed. "He doesn't object to good grammar," I said. "Come to church. You can talk, too; and the Lord will listen to us both."

To my surprize, the Captain came the following Sunday, and during the seven years I remained in the church he was one of my strongest supporters and friends.

One interesting experience was presented to the new preacher by a group of East Dennisites known as the "Free Religious Group." These were at outs with the church and the church members of both factions, and took extreme pleasure in a sort of annual antichurch carnival, which consisted in attending the yearly church fair in the town hall and starting up a dance in the middle of it. The greater the horror of the Wesleyan Methodists, the greater the glee of the "Free Religioners." As this seemed neither the way to communal peace nor the welfare of her flock, Dr. Shaw began to look forward to some opportunity of teaching the "free" ones of the community some of the obligations of religious tolerance. She writes:

It came to my ears that they had decided to follow this pleasing program at our Christmas church celebrations, so I called the church trustees together and put the situation to them as I saw it.

"We must either enforce our discipline," I said, "or give it up. Personally I do not object to dancing, but as the church has ruled against it, I intend to uphold the church. To allow these people to make us ridiculous year after year is impossible. Let us either tell them that they may dance, or that they may not dance; but whatever we tell them, let us make them obey our ruling."

The trustees were shocked at the mere suggestion of letting them dance.

"Very well," I ended. "Then they shall not dance. That is understood."

Back of her word, however, lay the knowledge that the one man to whom she owed her appointment, a Captain Crowell, was of the Free Religious Group, and that, secure in the belief that she would not dare affront this man, the trouble-makers would undoubtedly do their utmost to play the usual trick on the church members. It was a black outlook at best—

My people began to look at me with sympathy, and for a time I felt very sorry for myself. It seemed sufficiently clear that "the gal" was to have more trouble.

On the night of the party things went badly from the first. There was an evident intention among the worst of the Free Religious Group to embarrass us at every turn. We opened the exercises with the Lord's Prayer, which this element loudly applauded. A live kitten was hung high on the Christmas-tree, where it squalled mournfully beyond reach of rescue, and the young men of the outside group threw cake at one another across the hall. Finally, tiring of these innocent diversions, they began to prepare for their dance, and I protested. The spokesman of the group waved me to one side.

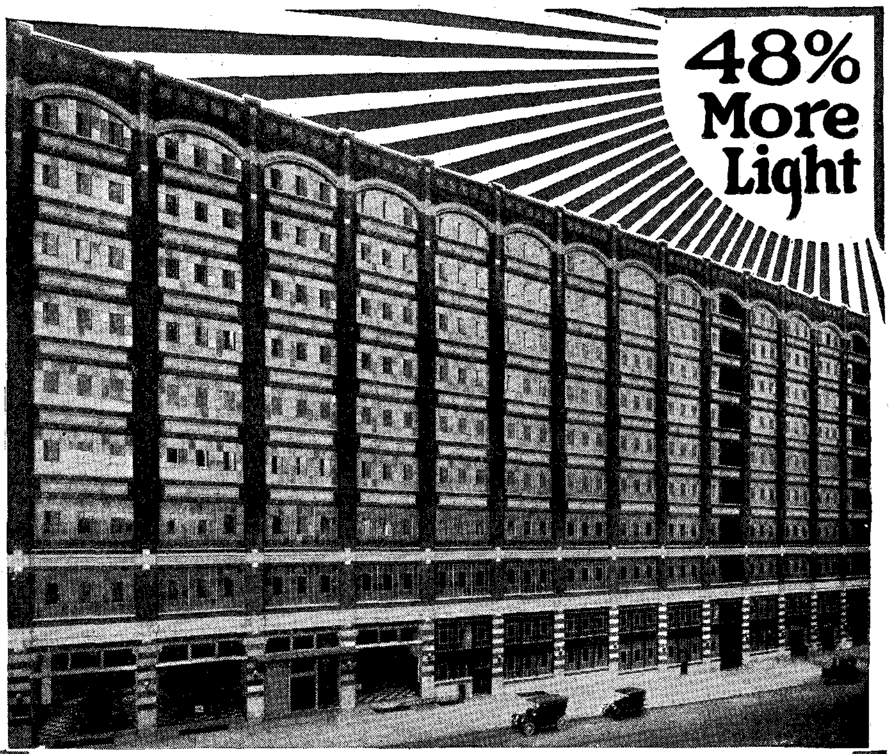
"Captain Crowell said we could," he remarked airily.

"Captain Crowell," I replied, "has no authority whatever in this matter. The church trustees have decided that you can not dance here, and I intend to enforce their ruling."

It was interesting to observe how rapidly the men of my congregation disappeared from the hall! Like shadows they crept along the walls and vanished through the doors. But the preparations for the dance went merrily on. I walked to the middle of the room and raised my voice. I was always listened to, for my hearers always had the hope, usually promptly realized, that I was about to get into more trouble.

"You are determined to dance," I began. "I can not keep you from doing so. But I can and will make you regret that you have done so. The law of the State of Massachusetts is very definite in regard to religious meetings and religious gatherings. This hall was engaged and paid for by the Wesleyan Methodist Church, of which I am pastor, and we have full control of it to-night. Every man and woman who interrupts our exercises by attempting to dance, or by creating a disturbance of any kind, will be arrested to-morrow morning!"

Surprize at first, then consternation, swept through the ranks of the Free Religious Group. They denied the existence of such a law as I had mentioned, and I promptly read it aloud to them. The



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leaders went off into a corner and consulted. By this time not one man in my parish was left in the hall. As a result of the consultation in the corner, a committee of the would-be dancers came to me and suggested a compromise.

"Will you agree to arrest the men only?" they wanted to know.

"No," I declared. "On the contrary, I shall have the women arrested first! For the women ought to be standing with me now in the support of law and order, instead of siding with the hoodlum element you represent."

If the men were daring, the women and girls were not, and when twelve o'clock came, and Dr. Shaw herself locked the town-hall door, there had been no "Free Religious" dance. The sequel came the following Sunday, however, with her little church crowded to the aisles. The people, she says, were evidently looking for excitement, and, for once, they got it. It was a perilous moment, but, when the storm finally subsided, Dr. Shaw had won her place in the town with some degree of security. The order of proceedings of that day was as follows:

Before I began my sermon I read my resignation, to take effect at the discretion of the trustees. Then, as it was presumably my last chance to tell the people and the place what I thought of them, I spent an hour and a half in fervidly doing so. In my study of English I had acquired a fairly large vocabulary. I think I used it all that morning—certainly I tried to. If ever an erring congregation and community saw themselves as they really were, mine did on that occasion. I was heart-sick, discouraged, and full of resentment and indignation, which until then had been pent up. Under the arraignment my people writhed and squirmed. I ended:

"What I am saying hurts you, but in your hearts you know you deserve every word of it. It is high time you saw yourselves as you are—a disgrace to the religion you profess and to the community you live in."

I was not sure the congregation would let me finish, but it did. My hearers, I suppose, were torn by conflicting sentiments, in which anger and curiosity led opposing sides. Most of them left the church in a white fury, but some of them—many more than I had expected—remained to speak to me and tell me I was right. Once on the streets, different groups formed and mingled, and all day the little town rocked with arguments for and against me.

Night brought another surprizingly large attendance. I expected more trouble and I faced it with difficulty, for I was very tired. Just as I took my place in the pulpit Captain Sears entered the church and walked down the aisle—the Captain Sears who had left us at my invitation some months before and had not since attended a church service. I was sure he was there to make another attack on me while I was down, and, expecting the worst, I wearily gave him his opportunity. The big old fellow stood up, braced himself on legs far apart, as if he were standing on a slippery deck during a high sea, and gave the congregation its biggest surprize of the year. He said he had come to make a confession. He had been angry with the "gal" in the

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past, as they all knew. But he had heard about the sermon she had preached that morning, and this time she was right. It was high time quarreling and backbiting were stopt. They had been going on too long, and no good could come of them. Moreover, in all the years he had been a member of that congregation, he had never until now seen the pulpit occupied by a minister with enough backbone to uphold the discipline of the church. "I've come here to say I'm with the gal," he ended. "Put me down for my original subscription and ten dollars extra!"

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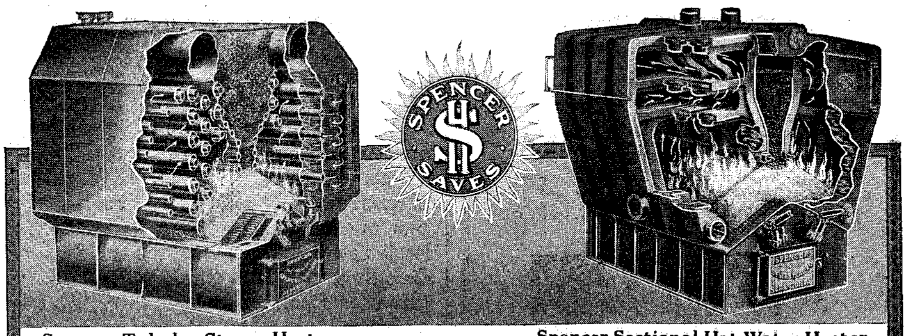
VARIOUS reasons have been found for the failure of the first German advance in the west to attain a commanding position in France and throttle the Allies upon that side. But while the apparent stumbling-block to the Teutonic ambitions was in the general opinion the resistance of Belgium, yet, Morton Fullerton informs us in *World's Work*, that was not the real stumbling-block. The real one was several years ago, inside the French borders, and was not a fortress or an army or a nation, but a remarkable personality and a shrewd and agile brain. Both were combined in the person of Théophile Delcassé, of the French Foreign Office. He it is, the writer avers, who has "undone the work of Bismarck," and made the present alliance of England and France a possibility. Mr. Fullerton describes one morning in Belgium when the accomplishments of M. Delcassé were particularly brought to his attention:

> It was in the last days of October, high up over the ocean at Sainte Adresse, the suburb of Havre, where an exiled King and Nation, hunted from their soil, had accepted the hospitality of a friendly Power.
>
> I had spent the morning with the French Minister to Belgium, and, hastening to an appointment arranged for me with not the least important member of the Belgian Government, I was suddenly arrested on the way by a musical note alien to the French air. It was the sound of a bagpipe accompanying the march of invisible men. An instant later there swung round out of a side street, into the avenue skirting the sea, a column of the new khaki-clad army of England. At the head a goat—or was it a unicorn?—followed by an officer on horseback. A score of terriers, fox and Scotch, careered yelping up and down the line. Suddenly the regiments, now filling the avenue in front of the brown battle-ships of France riding at anchor in the offing, broke forth into the song, "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary." Five thousand English youths just landed on French soil were moving to the camp whence, within a day or a month, they were to be sent a few miles eastward into the trenches of Flanders. Had I ever, during twenty years of experience of men and things in Europe, amid the crises of Continental, and even of world, history, felt a finer thrill of emotion than then and there at Havre, as the grandiose suggestiveness of the scene passing before my eyes expanded to the limits of the vast horizon that framed the sublime picture? At my elbow stood a Belgian



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deputy and an official of the French Foreign Office. Turning to the French official, the Belgian said merely this, "That's the work of your Delcassé."

We climbed to the bluff of Sainte Adresse and we had our audience with the Belgian Minister. That meeting, with the conversation that ensued, is another story; but one moment of the talk associated itself instantly with the scene I have just described. "Your Excellency," I ventured, "Belgium has saved Europe." Quick came the retort: "It is not Belgium that has saved Europe. The savior of Europe is M. Delcassé."

I thought of a letter that I had received in the early days of August from a British Minister. The President of the French Republic, M. Poincaré, and the French Prime Minister, M. Viviani, were in the Baltic, hurrying homeward after a visit to the Czar. The war-clouds were piling up in the European sky. The French Government was unable to communicate save by wireless telegraphy with the responsible heads of the State. My correspondent, tormented by natural fears born of this luckless situation, formulated his sense of the European plight as follows: "Where is Declassé? It seems to me that he is needed at the Quai d'Orsay (the French Foreign Office). If he enters the Government now his coming will be worth a half-dozen army corps to the cause of France." The consequence of that communication is still another story; but this much may be said at present. I remember cabling in reply: "Not a half, but a whole round, dozen. Patience."

While the international brew was simmering and the decoction was yet a harmless and mild-seeming mixture to the layman, M. Delcassé, in temporary disfavor, was one of the quietest of the 580 members of France's Chamber of Deputies. "No one knew what M. Delcassé himself thought of the European situation; no one took the trouble to find out." Events continued to take the path which, we all can see now, led directly to a European cataclysm. In the Chamber, we read, was little evidence of his personality:

> The alert little statesman—he is no taller than Napoleon—was always there, playing his anonymous part in the Parliamentary game, a model of party discipline. His staccato step in the lobby, his direct glance through the eye-glasses, his frank and unembarrassed manner, his readiness to listen, but his reticence in reply, all betokened the same energy, the same straightforwardness of purpose and intent, the same absence of all academic or doctrinaire priggishness, but the same diplomatic and statesmanlike composure that had enabled him to secure for his country far-reaching diplomatic victories, and altered the balance of power in the European system. Yet with a grim resolution he held his peace. Not even in the Parisian press was his name ever seen counseling his countrymen. No interview kept him in the lime-light. So silent was he, there were some who thought him dead. Yet beyond the line of the Vosges, of the Alps, and of the Pyrenees, and across the Channel, his figure was one of the few visible to the naked eye. To the foreigner he personified a regenerated France. And all competent

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observers of the drift of things knew that his burial was only an optical illusion, and that before long he would rise from the dead, to incarnate a new hope.

The confidence of Delcassé's admirers was well founded. It is not every man who earns the reputation of "the man who undid the work of Bismarck," and who "encircled" the Germans—to use their own phrase. Bismarck's plan was remarkably simple: to involve France with Italy in Tunis and with England in the Congo, Madagascar, and elsewhere, and so keep all three of these nations in a fractious state, unfriendly toward one another and consequently dependent upon Germany's sympathy for strength. He made the plan work, and stood by, watching his three neighbors weakening themselves for his benefit. All things went well, up to the point where France and England were to fall out with each other and come to blows, and then the stumbling-block appeared in the person of Delcassé, for

M. Delcassé was the statesman who, when England and France had been thus fatefully and logically brought to bay in the desert, the swords of Kitchener and Marchand upraised, dared give to the French Knight of Fashoda the order to stay the blow and to return the weapon to its scabbard. Mark you, M. Delcassé had himself, as Minister for the Colonies, been among the most distinguished and responsible of the French statesmen who had directed the policy of their country against British colonial rivalry. Side by side with M. Hanotaux, who, however, as Foreign Minister, had the responsibility before the world, he had pursued the great policy of colonial expansion conceived by Ferry, and helped to wrest from England many a coveted strip of African soil or now and then a Pacific island. When the event of Fashoda occurred no one better than he could measure the full extent of the humiliation. But, unlike M. Hanotaux, he had not labored in the open. It was not his public responsibility that was at stake. As one of the statesmen most competent in foreign and colonial questions he was chosen, therefore, when M. Hanotaux's usefulness was thus ended, to direct the destinies of France.

There were two roads to be followed. One led to Berlin. That was the one that had been followed for more than twenty years. It was the one that had carried the French people further and further away from Alsace and Lorraine, and that had brought them face to face with disaster at Fashoda.

The other road, an utterly untried one, a strange, new path through an undiscovered country, was the road to London. A single further step on the road to Berlin would certainly lead to war with England. M. Delcassé did not hesitate. He chose peace with England. It had suddenly dawned on him, as it dawned, indeed, at the same time on British statesmen, that both France and England had all along been playing into Germany's hands. Fashoda was their Damascus road. They beheld together the full diabolic ingenuity of the Iron Chancellor's *combinazione*. And with this knowledge came a quick decision. France and England must compose their differ-

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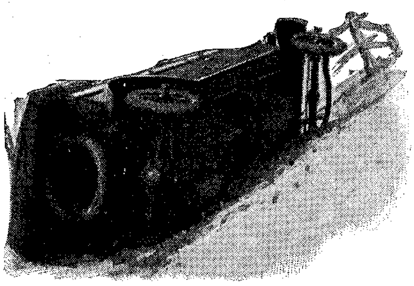

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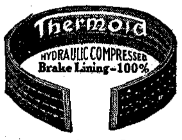

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Author of "Growth in Silence," "Self-Sufficiency," etc.

ences. Quicker said than done. But no quicker said than tried. Instantly, with a firm resolution, and with no other end than to serve the cause of European peace—with no ulterior motive, no *arrière pensée* of any kind, as I can myself testify—M. Delcassé made overtures to the British Government for the settlement of all the difficulties that had accumulated during the epic years of England's collision with France on the colonial battle-fields of two hemispheres.

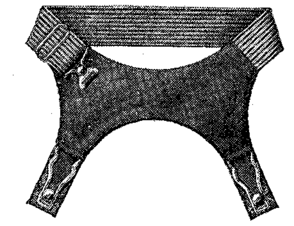
After the Fashoda incident, German statesmen were prone to regard M. Delcassé as a prodigy of diabolic ingenuity, but, we are assured, he is not that. It did not need a Machiavelli to withhold the sword, but, rather, just the sort of patriot whom Delcassé best personifies—

> A clear-sighted statesman of quick decision and resource, indefatigable in the service of his country, who has had the singular good fortune to attach his name to the great measure of international justice and comity which was the origin of the present balance of power in Europe, and but for whom and for whose coadjutors—unless the same rôle precisely had been played at exactly the same time by some one else—France would certainly already have lost Champagne and the two Burgundies, while the British Empire would already have begun to yaw amid the Sargasso Sea, where lie already the hulks of the Venetian argosies.
>
> These facts are the commonplace facts of history for all observers in Europe. There was no possibility, therefore, of my being in any way surprized when there fell from the lips of the Belgian whom I met just the other day at Havre, while the British soldiers tramped singing to their camp, these words: "It is not Belgium that has saved Europe. The savior of Europe is M. Delcassé."

PLANTING OLD GLORY IN BELGIUM

"WE have educated the Belgians to know pork and beans," confided Captain Lucey to an interviewer. "They are simply crazy in Belgium about American pork and beans." This shows that Capt. J. F. Lucey's work in Belgian relief is almost as much educational as charitable. To be sure, his sacrifice of many months of time and the entire neglect of his own business here in New York made him able to direct a great undertaking and save a nation from starvation; but he and his emissaries were, at the same time, gradually teaching the Belgians many things they had never known before—pork and beans, for instance, and what corn-meal is and how it is eaten, and also that form of intensive gardening peculiarly American, by which all manner of delicious fruits and vegetables attain their maturity in tin cans, instead of in the earth. And there was another thing that they learned, for, in the words of Captain Lucey, quoted in the New York *Times:*

> When we first began our work in Belgium the people did not know who we were and did not know what we wanted. They thought we were trying to sell them some-



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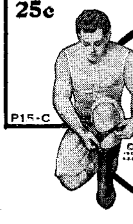

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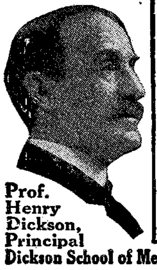

Prof. Henry Dickson, Principal
Dickson School of Memory, 754 Auditorium Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

thing. Many of them had never heard of the United States and did not know that there existed a class of people who would send across the seas free ship-loads of food to them. To-day they do understand.

It brings a peculiar sensation to your heart when you think of those thousands upon thousands of unfortunate, patiently suffering, and still hoping people in Belgium, thousands and thousands of whom don't know exactly where the United States is, but every one of whom can locate it in their hearts. Even the mites of children know where the food that is keeping their parents and themselves alive comes from, and nearly every one of them possesses a little American flag, with a star or two missing perhaps, but an American flag just the same, and in nearly every case the flag was "Made in Belgium" by the people themselves.

Every man, woman, and child in Belgium, with the exception of those actually in the fighting-zone, has received a share of the provisions we have sent, proportionate to his or her need, and utterly regardless of the station or wealth of the individual. Captain Lucey has probably seen more of the actual distribution of this food and has come nearer to the mass of the needy than any other man, and, after four months of it, this is his verdict:

> The world has never seen the like of this American charity. Never before has the great American heart shown up in such splendid fashion, and in Belgium if you are an American you are not only an angel, but a king as well. Our flag they love as their own; our people to them are the very last word in brotherly love and kindness. Theirs is a gratitude that will last as long as Belgium has a place in history, and that in my opinion will be as long as there is a record of the acts of mankind. It is a glory in which all Americans can share, and it carries with it a sense of honor and justice that makes you mighty proud every time you happen to think that you are a living unit of this great country of ours.

The Captain was in Bucharest when the war broke out, and made his way as speedily as possible westward. As he passed through Holland on his way to London, he saw the first of the hundreds of thousands to make their way across the borders of their more fortunate neutral neighbor. With that sad picture in his thoughts, it needed only a word from Ambassador Page to persuade him to go back and take charge of the newly formed American Commission for Relief in Belgium. Three days later he was in Rotterdam, where, as he relates, his troubles began at once.

> When I arrived in Rotterdam I had been led to believe that within two or three days a relief-ship loaded with supplies would reach that port. As a matter of fact none arrived for two weeks, not because the commission could not obtain the food, but because of the red tape in the British War Office, certain officials of which considered the move to feed the Belgians a mistake from the military standpoint, on the ground that every pound of

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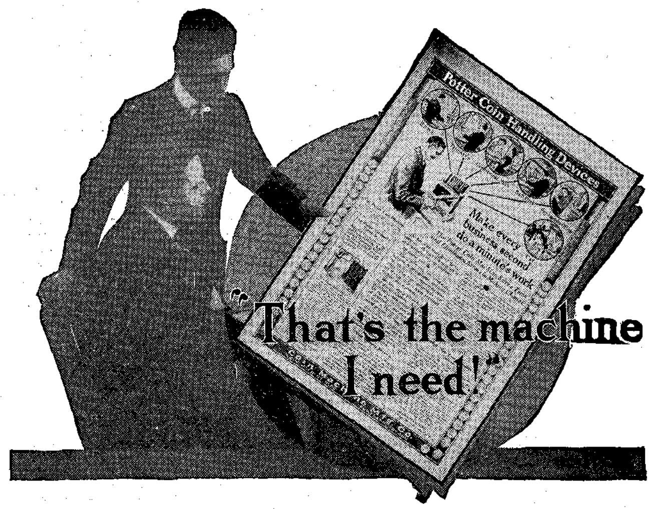
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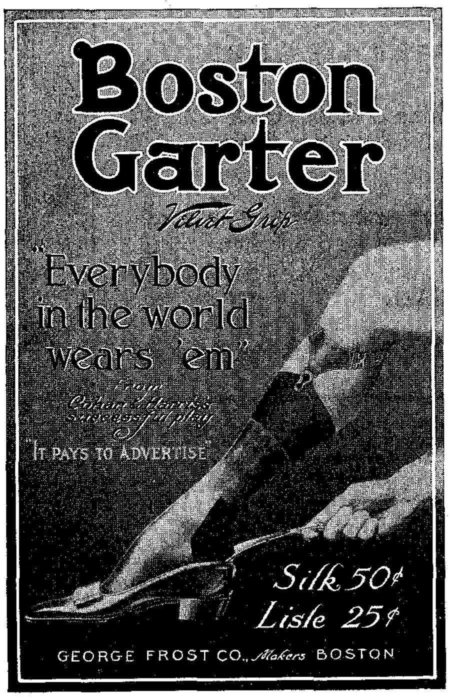
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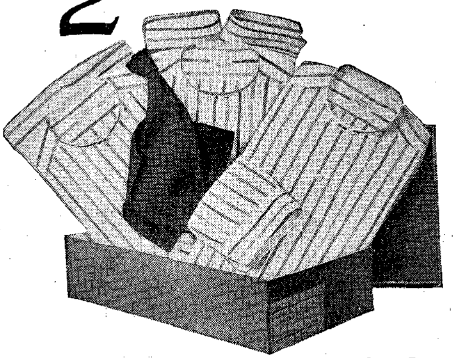
> food distributed meant just that much money for the Germans with which to buy ammunition and supplies for their armies.
>
> While waiting for the relief-ship I looked about and began the organization of our distributing and food-handling forces. My office force consisted of seven picked Rhodes scholars from Oxford University and a number of Dutch and Belgians. They were all splendid. The Rhodes scholars, to a man, measure right up to the mark, and it was a mark that required a lot of measuring, I can assure you. I am proud of those boys, and our country need never be ashamed of such representatives.

He and his staff had before them a task to tax their strength and wit to the utmost. The devastation which it was their duty to repair was unbelievable to one who had not the concrete proofs before him. Says the Captain:

> I have roughed it in the gold-fields of Alaska, I have suffered and enjoyed myself in the mines of the West, I have experienced Mexico from its mines in the West to its great oil-fields on the Atlantic. And I have been an American soldier, a private as well as an officer, and I have served through two Philippine campaigns. I know what suffering is, but I have never seen conditions that for misery, desolation, and, as it sometimes seemed, hopelessness, can approach the conditions that prevail, at this very moment, from one end to the other of brave little Belgium.
>
> I never in my wildest dreams imagined that war could be so awful in its destructiveness, so far-reaching in its consequences. Every minute the job I had undertaken grew in size and problems. I saw that I would have to pioneer transportation work, just as if I was in a wild and unsettled country. The canals were full, from bank to bank, with débris, and the canal-boats that were left were not running. The railroads were paralyzed, and I faced a problem that involved not only the getting of the food, but the still bigger one of distributing it once it was in my possession.
>
> Then we had the military problem, the most annoying of the lot. On one occasion I was arrested in company with an American consular official. My men were constantly held up and often detained in arrest. Passes were our only protection, and even when armed with all kinds, sizes, and degrees of passes, during the first weeks of the commission's work in Belgium, we were often taken into custody.
>
> In justice, however, to the Germans I must say that so soon as the Germans understood what we were trying to do they were very helpful to us. In the past few weeks they have been unusually helpful. On one occasion during the first two weeks in December, when we had no food ourselves to deliver into Belgium, and when the plight of the Belgians was oppressive, I applied to the Germans for food and would probably have got it had not the Government of the Netherlands stept in and loaned the commission 10,000 tons.

The first German and British prejudice against the American Commission has quite passed. That one nation, for no apparent reason, should voluntarily give up millions of dollars for the support of another nation that was in sore straits was

$2 a Box



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On receipt of $2 and names and addresses of five friends, we send a box of 3 DURO shirts and a handsome necktie delivered free by parcel post.

DURO Shirts are guaranteed to wear six months without fading, shrinking or ripping or new shirts free. Made of finest white percale shirting fabric with narrow stripes of blue, black and lavender. One shirt of each color to the box. Cut in the popular coat style, cuffs attached, hand laundered and very fashionable. Standard sizes 14 to 17½. Neckties are navy blue, black and lavender. *Take your choice.* The shirts would cost you a dollar a piece and you would get no *guarantee* of wear. The tie would cost 75c. Illustrated literature on request, but save time by sending $2 bill today with neck size and five names, for if all the goods are not satisfactory on arrival we will gladly refund your money. References:—Literary Digest or Lincoln National Bank.

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Perhaps you say—"I've tried and tried, but found nothing that ends a corn."

You might keep trying for years, Madam. There are a hundred ways which don't. Most of them are very much alike.

But remember this:

There is one way which has removed 70 million corns. It is now removing half the corns that grow.

It's a plaster which contains a bit of wondrous wax. It ends the corn pain in a jiffy. It ends the corn itself in two days. It gently loosens the corn until it comes out without any pain or soreness.

When you merely pare corns—

When you use some folderol—

Bear this in mind. There are folks all around you—users of Blue-jay—who never suffer corns. You are wronging yourself when you fail to do what they do.

Blue-jay Plasters

15 and 25 cents—at Druggists
Samples Mailed Free

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something unprecedented in the course of human events, and it is no wonder that such a proceeding was regarded with suspicion. It was so regarded, as we have seen, even by the Belgians themselves. But now—

> The commission is recognized and has the entire support and approval of six Governments. The proudest possession that either the Dutch or Belgian employees have is their card showing they are members of the American Commission. Every one seemed to be inspired with the work. Never have I seen men work like the Dutch stevedores in unloading the American ships. And the distribution of the Christmas toys among the children of Belgium will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to witness it. The children who received these toys have written thousands of letters in reply; but unfortunately military regulations do not allow us to bring out these letters.

The relief work was enlivened, on occasion, by some rather exciting adventures. No one has yet written a poem entitled "How We Brought the Good Food to Liége," but in case any one should feel so moved, the Captain supplies the facts:

> Once when the situation in Liége was desperate and bread riots were threatened, I got through not only the first car of food that went over the rebuilt railroads, but I got a whole train-load of fifty cars. We got word one night that Liége was starving. That very night a ship came in. We hurried enough food to fill fifty cars into Belgium that same night with Captain Sunderland, United States Military Attaché at The Hague, escorting it. He got as far as Liége and then went forward himself to the German Headquarters and was loaned a special engine by the German General in command, and exactly twenty-four hours after the call was received for food in Liége our train of fifty car-loads rolled into the station there.
>
> We have had many exciting races with our food to beat starvation. In December, when there were bread riots in Brussels, it was then that we got our first canal-boat to that city, and it arrived just in time to prevent serious trouble.
>
> To-day the commission goes into the most remote parts of Belgium. One of these points is Charleroi. We are delivering food almost at the firing-line, at Bruges.

Looking back over the whole term of his service, the great human need that brought it into being, and the many memorable incidents in the care of this homeless, foodless nation, the Captain says:

> The big impression I carry out of Belgium is the humanizing effect of hardship. The Dutch simply won't let anybody help them feed the Belgian refugees in Holland, and have lately organized a commission of their own to cooperate with ours. The Belgians themselves are absolutely unselfish. I noted this when a delegation came to us from the Province of Limbourg. They asked for two tons of salt. For thirty days they had been living on meat and potatoes, but they had no salt. They said that if any flour were given to

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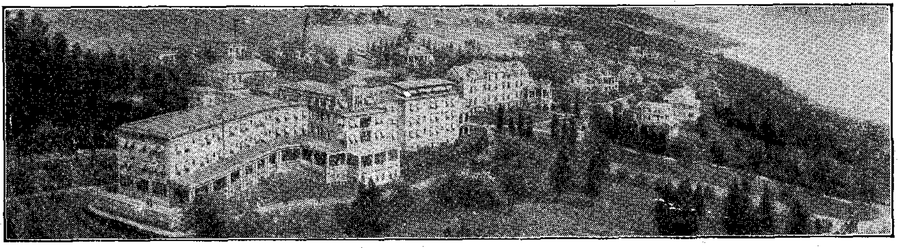

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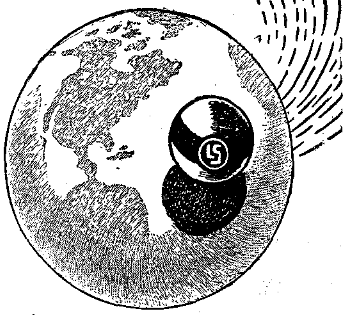

IMAGINE YOURSELF in a great business office with numerous workers — where mail, money and merchandise, papers and parcels flit to and fro, with the speed of wings, on tireless carriers, from one floor to another, from building to building.

Then again in the works of a monster industrial plant where materials and products are carried to and from the workers, on endless belts or chains, ceaselessly, promptly, economically.

Or down in the heart of some big hotel where message carriers shoot through batteries of shining tubes to every floor.

You marvel. And the wonder grows when you know that all these carrying systems, serving thousands of firms and institutions, are an evolution from a simple croquet ball, hollowed out and rolled along a wooden trough to carry change more quickly.

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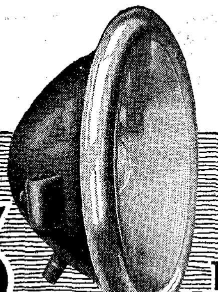
(Write name, address and character of business below.)



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All 3 Lamps (with single bulb) **6.00**
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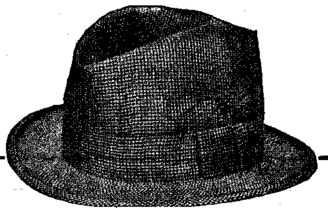

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FRENCH CO., 253 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

them it would be given to the mothers and the babies. I did not have any salt at the time, and it was against the rules in the Netherlands to export foodstuffs. Notwithstanding, I rounded up two tons of salt and smuggled it through some Dutch fishermen into Belgium, whence it was transported to Limbourg.

In all of our first shipments into Belgium and over all of our stores we flew the American flag during the first weeks of our work. But the Belgians began to look upon the American flag as practically their own, and as it had come to their assistance, when their own flag could not, it came to have a far greater value in their eyes. I simply cite this to show the esteem, respect, and great love every Belgian has for our national emblem.

And to this he adds, as his own view of what he has done and what it has meant to him personally, that—

No matter what may come to me in later years, I shall never have a work to do of which I can be so proud as I am of the little I was able to accomplish for the relief of the brave, big-hearted, suffering people of wonderful Belgium.

THE RETIRING SENATORIAL NINE

With the expiration of the Sixty-third Congress at noon on March 4, nine United States Senators retired to private life. This number includes some of the best-known members of the Senate, as well as the ablest and most experienced legislators; for among the group are the oldest and the youngest members of that body, the two wealthiest men, a few whose careers have held much of the picturesque, and others who have contributed as fully by their silent diplomacy. From the New York *Sun* we take a brief résumé of the careers of the nine who are retiring, commenting upon their work while still they had their innings. "Keen regret is exprest on all sides" over the retirement of Senators Burton and Root, for through their voluntary relinquishing of the responsibilities of public life "the Senate has lost two of its ablest debaters and counselors." Continuing, we learn that—

Burton had planned to be a candidate for reelection, but when opposition developed and politicians began making demands upon him, he told them he would not enter into a scramble to be vindicated for his service to the State. So he quit.

He will leave this month on a trip around the world, during which he will write a series of articles on social and economic conditions as he finds them in South America, Australia, New Zealand, China, and Japan. He will not return to the United States until January, 1916. Meanwhile his friends have taken up his name for the Presidency and are actively at work to promote his candidacy for the Republican nomination.

Senator Burton is a scholar. His special knowledge extended to river and harbor work, monetary legislation, and foreign relations. Almost single-handed he has killed two river and harbor "pork-barrel" bills. His adversaries conceded his personal strength when they paid

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Booklet showing "Styles of the Times" free on request.

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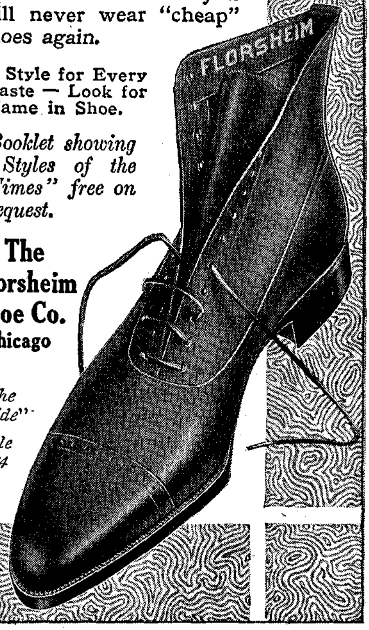

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White Rock
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Preserves your health in every climate.

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him the compliment to-day of saying the river and harbor bill was "one-man" legislation.

Mr. Root is a few days past seventy. He has had a remarkable official career, supplementing an unusually distinguished professional career in the law.

As a Secretary of War he brought about reforms that stand as a monument to his public service. In the State Department he won even greater distinction along entirely new lines of action. In the Senate he easily carried off the honors of leadership.

Relieved of his duties in Washington, Mr. Root will turn for at least the next six months to the task of revising the New York State Constitution. There is reason to believe that he will continue to be found in the most active part of public life in the reorganization and rehabilitation of the Republican party.

Senators Stephenson and Camden, from Wisconsin and Kentucky, respectively, were the wealthiest men in the Senate, Stephenson through lumber land and his colleague through coal holdings. Says *The Sun:*

> Stephenson is the oldest Senator. He will be eighty-six next June. Camden is the youngest. Neither knows exactly what he is worth, for his holdings are in undeveloped natural resources. Senator Stephenson admitted that he could not tell what he was worth when quizzed before a committee of the Senate a year or so ago. Senator Camden inherited great wealth from his father, the late J. N. Camden, one time Senator from West Virginia. He has added to it by conservative business judgment and by judicious investments in Kentucky coal lands.

Each of the other five will be missed in the Senate chamber, where each has occupied his distinctive place of value. For example:

> With the passing of Bristow, the Senate will lose a picturesque figure. The most aggressive of the band of Progressives, Bristow had qualities that everybody in politics thought would land him easily in the Senate when his reelection was contested. He remained in Washington at work on the Currency Bill, and then learned, to his surprize, that he had been beaten, and that, too, by a reactionary.
>
> He has been appointed a member of the Kansas Railway Commission by Governor Capper, and will find official activities to his liking. He has a newspaper and can be active in many ways.
>
> Senator Crawford came into office as a Progressive. He has behind him a record as Governor of South Dakota—a fairly good record. He was impaled on the spear of a reactionary when he came up for reelection.
>
> Two able lawyers leave the Senate in the departure of Thornton and White. The former was Chief Justice of Louisiana. The latter was a very successful attorney in Alabama. White came for a short term to succeed the late Senator Johnson. He will be succeeded by Oscar Underwood.
>
> Senator Perkins, of California, who retires on account of ill health, has served more than twenty years in the Senate continuously. He was an authority on shipping and commerce.

One of Every 7 Men is Killed or Injured by Accident Each Year.
Which Will It Be?

YOU may be the one. Your chance is no better than those of the other six. Protect yourself and your family now—while you can. Three cents a day will do it if you are in a "Preferred" occupation. The cost of a couple of newspapers brings $1,250 to $3,250 in case of death by accident, $5 to $10 weekly income, $1,000 to $3,000 for loss of two limbs or eyes, $500 to $1,500 for loss of one hand, foot or eye, $250 for death from any cause. Larger amounts at proportionate cost.

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If you have other policies, add this, because it's so good. If you have no other policy, get this one now. You're in danger every moment. Send the coupon for the whole story and protect your family while you can.

You Get a Weekly Income when Disabled by Accident

It isn't only railroad wrecks and shipwrecks and falling elevators you have to fear.

One man was hit in the eye by a snapping rubber band. It put him in bed for six weeks. He was Ætna-ized, so he drew his weekly indemnity.

One man was struck in the head with a baseball. He had to have a surgical operation and was unable to leave his home for three weeks. He drew his weekly Ætna benefit and Ætna paid for his operation.

One man tripped on a flight of stairs, fell, broke his ankle, went to bed for 2 months. He was Ætna-ized so he drew a weekly income and turned his hospital bill over to Ætna.

Send the Coupon for the whole story

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Drawer 1341 HARTFORD, CONN.
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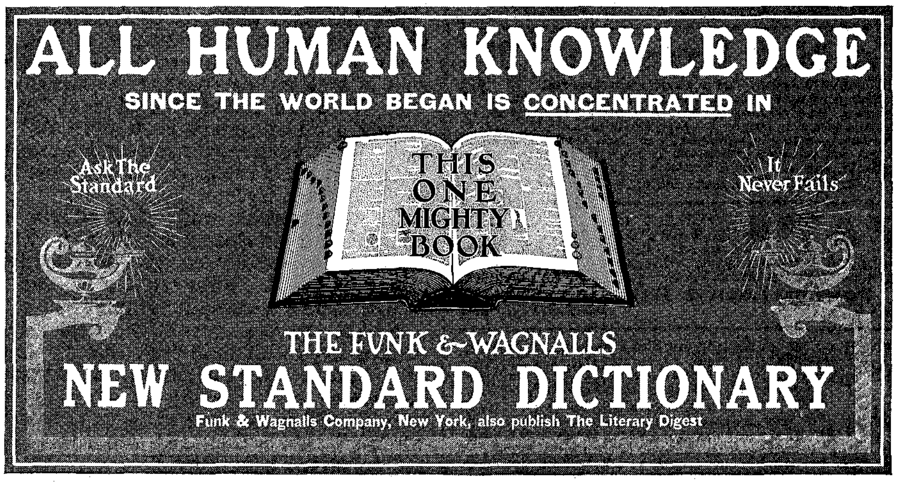

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If you are subject to the Income Tax Law, would it not be advisable for you to have a book in which to make a definite record of your accounts with special reference to the Income Tax Law and its requirements, so that when you are required to file your statement for 1915 you will have the necessary information in convenient form?

We have prepared an Income Tax Record Book and shall be glad to supply you with a copy upon request.

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The demand in unsettled times for good first mortgages indicates their unusual stability.
First mortgages do not shrink in value—they are usually on property worth three times the money loaned. We have loaned over $1,000,000 and not a single cent lost to any investor or a single foreclosure sale made. Write for booklet describing methods, and list of loans from $300 to $10,000.
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

HOW AMERICA HAS STOOD THE SHOCK OF WAR

UNDER the above heading *The Journal of Commerce* has presented the results of two thousand inquiries sent to business men in this country by Harris Winthrop & Co., seven questions having been propounded and the replies indicating that this country came out of the shock surprizingly well. There seemed to be no doubt in the minds of these business men that our business structure is basically sound, but that recovery will be slow. When recovery comes, however, it will prove to be real and lasting. There is much that they find to criticize in present conditions, such as the policy of the Administration concerning business and the tariff, but the replies are declared to have greater value for that reason, since they reflect many minds, those critical as well as those that are not. It is noted that, at the beginning of the war, a belief almost universally existed that six months of such enormous expenditures and destruction as were seen to be inevitable would destroy trade, paralyze business, and bring world-wide ruin. Instead of all this, there came, after a few months of general demoralization, "an unexampled ease of money here and abroad, a renewal of commercial activity, a tremendous demand for certain commodities, and an advance in the values of many securities." The seven questions propounded to the 2,000 business men are given below, with a brief summary of the replies as compiled by *The Wall Street Journal:*

1. Have jobbers and distributers in your section large or small stocks of goods at present?

Fifty-five answered large. Six hundred and forty-six answered small.

2. Are those who are able to save investing their savings or allowing them to accumulate in the banks?

Two hundred and sixty answered investing. Four hundred and forty-one answered not investing.

3. Is the unemployment of labor in your section unusually large for the season?

One hundred and twenty-nine answered unusually small. One hundred and thirty-seven answered about as usual. Four hundred and thirty-five answered unusually large.

4. Do the higher freight-rates which the railroads are now permitted impose an appreciable burden on domestic trade?

Six hundred and eighty answered that the increased cost of freight is not appreciable. Twenty answered the increased cost of freight has checked business.

5. We have heard it said that "while money is cheap, credit is subnormal." Is this true of your section, or can the average borrower obtain the money he requires with the usual facility?

Three hundred and ninety-three answered credit is closely scrutinized. Three hundred and seventeen answered facilities about as usual. Fifty-eight answered accommodation unusually abundant.

6. Are people generally disposed to economize, and if so is this economy caused by reduced earning power or increased thriftiness and sobriety of thought and living? (If it be true that "Economy is wealth," this is the most important of all the questions submitted.)

Four hundred and fifty-eight answered economy general from necessity. One hundred and eighty-four answered economy general from choice. One hundred and four answered no unusual economy noticeable.

7. What, in your opinion, is the outlook for American business during the year 1915?

One hundred and sixty answered discouraging. One hundred and twenty-one answered normal. Four hundred and twenty answered encouraging.

Spencer Trask & Company, in summarizing the outlook as indicated in conditions that prevailed at the end of February, noted that the balance of trade continued to run "heavily in our favor"; it promised for the month to reach approximately $130,000,000, while for the period from September 1, when foreign trade first began to feel the full effects of war conditions, we piled up a balance in our favor of over $550,000,000. The letter continues:

"It may be fairly questioned whether we can continue to show in the coming months quite as large balances as hitherto, as we have already exported the major portion of what cotton and wheat Europe may be expected to take of this season's crops, and these are two of the heaviest items in our present export trade. Over 5,000,000 out of an estimated outgo of 7,000,000 bales of cotton have already been shipped, and soon the breaking up of the ice at Archangel, or possibly the forcing of the Dardanelles, will permit Russia to export of her immense stock of wheat which has been awaiting an outlet for months past.

"The balance of merchandise in our favor has naturally affected our exchange markets to an extent that would have been considered fantastic a few months ago. Sterling, at 1¼ per cent. below parity, is selling at its lowest point in our history, with the single exception of the panicky period of 1873; Paris exchange is 2 per cent. below, Italy 10 [per cent., Germany 12 per cent., Austria 20 per cent., and Russia 23 per cent.

"As we analyze the situation, it looks as if, while our American dollar had been practically retaining its purchasing value, foreign moneys have, on the contrary, shown a tendency to decrease in purchase power, and advancing prices of commodities abroad tend to confirm this opinion. In the case of England, and possibly of France, the rise in prices may be in large part due to the increased cost of laying goods down on their shores, owing to the heavy advance in freight-rates, insurance charges, and the costs incident to delays in delivery; but in the case of the other countries it is our judgment that the rise in prices reflects in great measure a relative decrease in the purchasing power of their money."

A FORECAST OF EUROPEAN WAR-DEBTS

The problem of "the future solvency of western Europe" was discust recently in the London *Economist*, a rough attempt being made to estimate the national debt the belligerents will have "on the very improbable supposition that peace is declared at the end of February." Following is the estimate for seven countries, Turkey being left out:

	(Millions)			
	—Debt—		*+Loss of*	*Total*
	Old	*New*	*Revenue*	*Debt*
	£	£	£	£
Great Britain........	661	+ 312	nil	973
France..............	1,315	+ 363	+ 50	1,728
Russia..............	890	+ 520	+ 50	1,460
Germany...........	240	+ 520	+ 50	810
Austria-Hungary.....	490	+ 363	+ 50	853
Servia..............	26	+ 26	+ 4	56
Belgium.............	148	+ 26	..	174

Danger Pennies

How false economy in lubrication often proves a boomerang

LET us look at some plain arithmetic. Suppose your car cost $1200.

At the end of the year, you reckon expenses and, roughly, you find:

Depreciation in selling value, say	**$400.**
Tires, approximately	**100.**
Repairs	**?**
Gasoline, 5000 miles at 1c a mile	**50.**
Insurance, say	**65.**
Lubrication, perhaps as much as	**10.**
	$625.plus

Lubrication comes last—at a trivial $10. a year.

It is a human failing to treat such small outlays lightly.

Some motorists do not yet realize that oils which can be sold at pared-down prices cause pared-down efficiency, and send total yearly expenses up—not by mere penny steps but by real dollar leaps.

Consider *depreciation:* Why does it loom up so large?

Not enough attention to that $10. a year. When all cars are given efficient oil for their motors, automobiles will command higher re-sale prices.

Trace back most *repair bills* and again you find—*not enough attention to that $10. a year.*

Gasoline consumption mounts up. The experienced motorist knows that efficient lubrication insures a higher mileage from gasoline.

This is certain: Cheap, poor-wearing oils make noisy, quick-wearing motors.

And worn motors soon wear out.

If you use the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils specified for your car in the Chart below, you may spend an added few cents a gallon. But the gallon "wears" longer.

Gasoline mileage is increased and avoidable repair bills and depreciation are eliminated, adding years to the life of your car.

If you decide in favor of *true* economy in lubrication, you will find your scientific guide in our Chart of Automobile Recommendations which represents our professional advice.

If your car is not listed, a complete Chart will be sent you on request.

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container.

The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for motor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

GARGOYLE MOBILOIL "A"
GARGOYLE MOBILOIL "B"
GARGOYLE MOBILOIL "E"
GARGOYLE MOBILOIL "Arctic"

For information, kindly address any inquiry to our nearest office.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY
Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

Domestic Branches:
Detroit New York Philadelphia Minneapolis
Boston Chicago Indianapolis Pittsburg

A guide to correct Automobile lubrication

Explanation: In the schedule, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." "Arc." means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic." For all electric vehicles use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" for motor and enclosed chains. For open chains and differential use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C." The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

MODEL OF	1911		1912		1913		1914		1915	
CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Abbott Detroit	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Alco	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
American	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Apperson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Auburn (4 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Autocar (2 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Avery	A	E	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Model C) 1 Ton	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
" (8 cyl)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
Cartercar	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.
" Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Case	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Chandler	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chase (air)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" (water)	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chesterfield six	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cole	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cunningham	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Delaunay-Belleville	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	....	....
Detroiter	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
Dodge	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	E	E
E. M. F.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Empire	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Fiat	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Flanders	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (6 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc	....	....	....	....
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
" Com'l	B	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Garford	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" Com'l	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	....	....
Grant	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Havers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....
" (Model 6-60)	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Haynes	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Hupmobile	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (Model 20)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
I. H. C. (air)	....	....	....	....	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (water)	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

MODEL OF	1911		1912		1913		1914		1915	
CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
International	B	B	B	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Interstate	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Jackson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Jeffery	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	Arc.
" Com'l	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Kelly Springfield	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A
King	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	A	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
" Com'l	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Kissel Kar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " (Model 48)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
Kline Kar	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Knox	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Krit	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Lippard Stewart	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Locomobile	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	E	E	E	E
Lozier	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Lyons Knight	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	B	A
Mack	A	E	E	E	E	E	A	E	A	E
" (Model S)	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marion	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Marmon	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

MODEL OF	1911		1912		1913		1914		1915	
CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Mercer	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (22-70 Series)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
Metz	B	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Moline	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" Knight	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
Moon (4 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
National	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Overland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	A	E	A	E	A	A	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
Pathfinder	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pierce Arrow	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Pope Hartford	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Premier	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Rambler	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Regal	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Renault	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
S. G. V.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Saurer	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Saxon	....	....	....	....	....	....	E	E	E	E
Selden	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Simplex	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Speedwell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" Mead	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	B	A	B	A
Stearns	A	Arc	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Knight	....	....	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	A
" " (Light 4)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
Stevens Duryea	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stoddard-Dayton	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
" " Knight	....	....	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Studebaker	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stutz	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Velie (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Walter	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Willys Knight	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	B	A
" Utility	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

Billy Keys might be you

Billy Keys is late at breakfast. He swallows his meal in a bite and runs for the train. He is bounding up the concrete steps to the station. His foot slips and he falls with unbroken force. He is taken to the hospital. He has broken his collar bone—not a fanciful illustration, but a picture of an everyday occurrence. It might happen to you. No one is immune.

Now, Billy Keys is an ordinary man, living an ordinary life. His duties and his comings and goings are as regular as a pendulum. He has commuted to town for fifteen years, and never a mishap *on a train*. He's bounded up those concrete steps a hundred times and gone scot-free—but the one time has laid him up and cut off his income.

Billy works on commission selling printing. He won't be able to see a customer for some weeks. His drawing account stops with his sales and he must *finance* his accident. He has always thought that he didn't need accident insurance—"that," said he, "is for men who take risks." He never took any himself and there wasn't much chance of injury. Now he thinks accident insurance is a good thing to have.

Billy Keys is a typical case. He represents the one man in seven who is injured every year. He always had an idea that he was safe on the street or in his home. He didn't realize that those are the places where a great many of the most serious accidents occur. He forgot that Jim Bradley fell down the cellar stairs and broke his wrist, and that Harry Fisk was hurt by the pole of a truck.

It will certainly pay you to know just how you can protect yourself against time-loss, against money-loss, against chance and the doctor's bill as a result of accident—for a premium (in the preferred classes) of $3.50* for each $1000 death benefit in the event of accidental death; $10,000 protection for $35 per year. Varying sums are paid for loss of limbs, sight and other permanent injuries. Five dollars per week for every $1000 of insurance if you are laid up. Sign and mail the coupon. It will bring a sample EQUITY-VALUE Accident or Disability Policy, with full information. Your signature involves no obligation, of course.

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"Oh, No!" That is what you would "Never!"

exclaim if you heard any one of your children saying: "I am a *new* beginner."—"Finally, Johnny he grew worse, and died." "I will come, *providing* it does not rain." *Previous* to dying he made his will." Some big folks use such inelegancies of speech, too. Better get that handy little book, **"A Desk-Book of Errors in English,"** by Frank H. Vizetelly, and correct all such slips. 75c.; by mail, 83c.

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Who Wrote "The Doxology"—"Nearer, My God, to Thee"—"Come, Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove"—"A Charge to Keep I Have"—"Asleep in Jesus, Blessed Sleep"—"Awake, My Soul, Stretch Every Nerve"—"Blest Be The Tie That Binds"—"Rock of Ages Cleft for Me"? In fact, many of The Hymns which in childhood we learn and cherish through life; which at the bier of some beloved one we listen to with moist eye; which at the close of a happy Sabbath day we sung at the seashore, in the mountains or at the fireside. We Love to hear them sung again and again and never tire of them. Some of life's tenderest chords are inseparably bound up with these hymns, so that in death they are the touchstones for sorrowing hearts that revere our memory. No book could afford you greater spiritual refreshment than just such a work as is here brought to your notice. Get it and read it; you'll sing these hymns with new meaning in them—the hymns you love So Well?

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Bishop Vincent says: "It is invaluable in promoting hymn services."
☞ A book indispensable to a full appreciation of favorite hymns.

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ENGLISH HYMNS

their Authors and History, by Rev. Samuel W. Duffield, D.D. cites in alphabetical order the first lines of over **1,500** hymns, giving a brief biography of author and circumstances attending its composition. 8vo, cloth. 675 pp. $3.00.

In preparing this table, the writer took the national debts of the leading belligerents as they existed before the war, added to them estimates of war expenditures to the end of February, and an estimate of the losses in ordinary revenues while the war was in progress. He believes his figures will prove "well within the mark," except possibly those for Servia and Belgium, which are "guesswork." The colossal debts shown in this table, old and new, will long survive the conflict as "mortgages on the future industry of Europe." Countries, after having lost a large percentage of their best industrial workers, will find themselves in a position where they must accumulate much larger annual sums than ever before in order to pay interest on their debts. Should failure to pay this interest occur, any State making such failure "will have to pass into the hands of a receiver, and in its ruin great commercial and financial houses will be involved." Further striking comment is made on this subject by *The Economist:*

"We are all slaughtering one another's customers, and every week of international warfare spreads destruction among the fortunes of individuals. There is even a sense in which one may say the greater the success the greater the embarrassment. The debt of the German Empire, like the German Empire itself, is a new creation. The State debts of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, etc., are, separate and together, much larger. Austria-Hungary, again, is not a unity like France. Suppose either Germany or Austria to be dismembered by external force or exploded by revolution, what becomes of their national or imperial debts or of the indemnities which the Allies might hope to exact? The more one looks into the financial and political future of Europe after the war, the darker and more obscure do its problems appear. But that is all the more reason why independent men with knowledge and penetration and foresight should exercise their minds upon the political economy of this war. Never has there been such a collision of forces, never so much destruction in so short a time. Never has it been so difficult or so necessary to measure the calamity, to count the costs, to foresee and provide against the consequences to human society."

The writer notes, in conclusion, that philanthropists are hoping that the peace settlement will finally bring with it great reductions of armies and armaments and so enable the nations to support their new war debts and avoid the bankruptcy court. He himself believes fear of bankruptcy will lead to something of that sort, but adds that "those who know the forces which really control the diplomacy of Europe see no Utopias." Whatever be done with armies and navies, he believes the outlook portends "bloody revolutions and fierce wars between labor and capital, or between the masses and the governing classes of continental Europe."

STEAMERS FOR THE ATLANTIC TO COME FROM THE LAKES

In consequence of the ever-growing scarcity of ships for transatlantic trade, it is predicted that owners of vessels on the Great Lakes will soon transfer ships to ports on the Atlantic Coast. Several lake lines are seriously discussing plans for such transfers. It is understood that the Canadian lines, by the coming spring, will have from ten to twelve vessels sailing on the Atlantic. These vessels will enter the coal and flour trade of the West Indies and other ports south of us. *The Wall Street Journal* says further on the subject:

"This development is looked for before the spring. The spring shipping season on the lakes will probably be dull and rates a little below normal in consequence. This will give owners of large vessels the opportunity to charter their ships without difficulty for use in trades where the vessels will earn probably three to four times, on time basis, what they would earn in home waters. Speaking of this prospective development, James Carruthers, president of the Canada Steamship Lines, a $24,500,000 recent consolidation of lake shipping-lines, says:

"'I consider removing lake ships for business on the Atlantic a very sane policy, as, for one thing, they will help to facilitate shipping to no small extent. Also, from a business point of view, the returns to be received will be about three times as large as upon the Great Lakes, when occupied in the regular trade.'

"Canada Steamship Lines is planning to let out of the lake service twelve of its large ships. Speaking of this feature, Mr. Carruthers says: 'I do not know exactly what these ships will be used for. It is likely that we will let them out on time charters, and then they will be sent wherever they can go. I think that they will be used principally in the coal business, plying between South America, West-Indian and American ports. It is likely that the spring will see between ten and twelve of our steamers employed in this manner. They will be taken to the Atlantic via the St. Lawrence River.'

"Following the example of the Canada Steamship Lines Corporation, other lake companies will probably shift their vessels out of the lake trade. The report in Montreal is that the Montreal Transportation Company has practically placed five of its vessels on time charter and that these vessels will soon be seen at American coast ports preparatory to loading in the coal and flour trades to the West Indies. The coal steamers will likely have their loading-berths at Philadelphia.

"Shipping interests at New York state that the movement under way, to transfer Great Lake steamers to Atlantic coast ports, will undoubtedly be greatly appreciated by shippers in certain of the commodity trades, such as grain, flour, coal, and oil. It will do much to relieve the scarcity of vessels in American waters."

One More Chance.—"Well, we have exhausted reason, logic, common sense, and justice. What more can we do?"

"I guess we'll simply have to go to law."—*Life.*

Feline.—HE—"When I proposed to Flossie she asked me for a little time to make up her mind."

SHE (the hated rival)—"Oh! So she makes that up too, does she?"—*London Opinion.*

Disillusioned.—A short time ago a servant living in Yorkshire gave notice to leave her situation, informing her mistress that she was about to be married.

As the time drew near for leaving, she addrest her mistress thus:

"Please, mum, have you got a girl yet?"

"No, Bridget. Why do you ask?"

"Because, if you haven't, I should like to stay."

"Why, I thought you were going to marry the sweep!"

"Oh, yes, mum," replied Bridget, hesitatingly. "But when I saw him after 'is face was washed I felt I could not love 'im."—*Tit-Bits.*

Some Retail Merchants Say—

"If I were a Bank, I'd Buy a Burroughs"

And you would—sure! Because you know the bank handles CASH—and it can't afford to let even the pennies leak away.

The bank makes money on only a six per cent gross profit—six per cent *once a year.*

You make money on a 20% to 30% gross profit—over and over again *several times a year.*

Do you make as much NET PROFIT *at the end of each year as the bank?*

Know *why* you don't?

Here's why—There are *leaks* in your business that eat up part of the profits.

And you don't stop the leaks because you don't know where they are.

The bank knows where it stands every afternoon at close of business. A leak shows up quick and is stopped *at once.*

Now, the goods on your shelves and the charge accounts on your books are even *better* than MONEY—because you get *more* for them than they cost.

If the bank's money needs protection by a simple, sure system of figures—so do your goods and accounts. They need it more!

Thousands of retailers have found by experience (same as the banks) that they can make more money, more easily—and surely—by knowing where the business stands *all* the time—not merely *after* the year's work is done.

Both these retailers and the bank have found that the Burroughs Figuring Machine gets all the figure facts accurately, quickly, cheaply. Facts they could not *afford* to get except by machine.

For retailers, a low-priced Burroughs, used by a boy or the boss, shows profit leaks they can stop, and helps them make more money.

A *free* Burroughs book, "Stopping Store Leaks," tells *how* these retailers are making more money. It's yours for the asking—mailed entirely free. Write for it on your business letterhead today.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

A BETTER DAY'S WORK

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Canoeing makes you "hungry as a bear"—puts color in your cheeks, sparkle in your eyes, strength in your body. Book tells about paddling, sailing and motoring in a Kennebec. Describes perfect style, great speed, strength, lightness. Write now.

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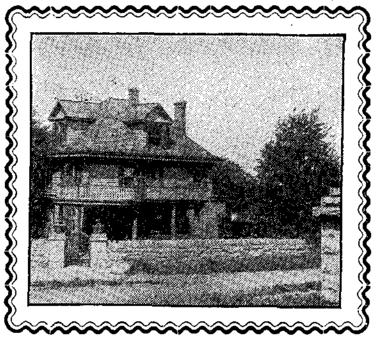

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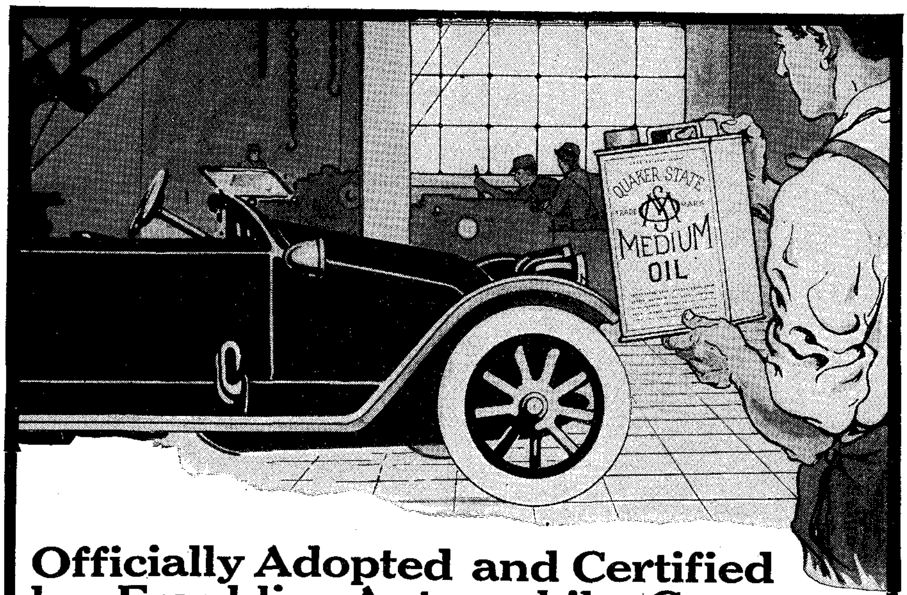

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Latest test—100 miles nonstop on low gear throughout U.S. Ask for name of nearest dealer.

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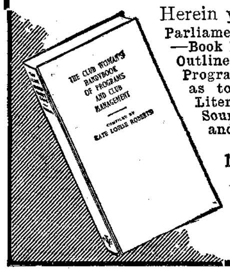
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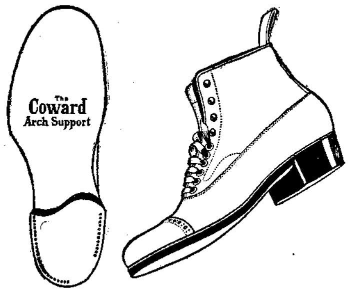

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SPICE OF LIFE

Up-to-Date.—KIND STRANGER—"How old is your baby brother, little girl?"

LITTLE GIRL—"He's a this year's model."—*Chicago News.*

Most Likely.—BIX—"By the way, who is, or rather was, the god of war?"

DIX—"I've forgotten the duffer's name, but I think it was Ananias."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Kind.—"Does your wife neglect her home in making speeches?"

"Not a bit of it," replied Mr. Meekton. "She always lets me hear the speeches first."—*Washington Star.*

Another Neutral Zone.—"There goes another poor devil launched upon the sea of matrimony."

"Yes; and he looks as if he expected to strike a mine any minute."—*Judge.*

Daily News. — REPORTER — "Madam, you may recollect that we printed yesterday your denial of having retracted the contradiction of your original statement. Would you care to have us say that you were misquoted in regard to it?"—*Life.*

The New Way.—HE—"Suppose you get into office and there's a proposition comes up that you know absolutely nothing about. What would you do?"

SHE—"Unlike the men, I think we'd have sense enough not to meddle with it." —*Puck.*

Thoughtful of Him.—MR. MANLEY—"Well, my dear, I've had my life insured for five thousand dollars."

MRS. MANLEY—"How very sensible of you! Now I sha'n't have to keep telling you to be so careful every place you go." —*Pathfinder.*

A Suffrage Catechism.—"Mother, what is a Suffrage state?"

"It is the state your father is in, dear child, on election night, when his party wins."

"But what is his party?"

"His party, my darling, is the stout gentleman who calls before the election and talks to him in a low voice out in the hall."

"And what does it mean—'The ballot was cast'?"

"To cast, Algernon, is to fix. The ballot was fixt."

"Was it fixt by the party in the hall?"

"Little son, women don't understand politics; you'd better ask father."—*Puck.*

A Helpful Suggestion.—The *costumier* came forward to attend to the nervous old beau who was mopping his bald and shining poll with a big silk handkerchief.

"And what can I do for you?" he asked.

"I want a little help in the way of a suggestion," said the old fellow. "I intend going to the French students' masquerade ball to-night, and I want a distinctly original costume—something I may be sure no one else will wear. What would you suggest?"

The *costumier* looked him over attentively, bestowing special notice on the gleaming nob.

"Well, I'll tell you," he said then, thoughtfully, "why don't you sugar your head and go as a pill?"—*Tid-Bits.*

Unused.—HUSBAND—"You charge me with reckless extravagance. When did I ever make a useless purchase?"

WIFE—"Why, there's that fire-extinguisher you bought a year ago; we've never used it once."—*Boston Transcript.*

Hard Luck.—"The Gorgons were mythological sisters, who had snakes for tresses, instead of hair."

"Gee," muttered the high-school girl, "it must have been tough to have to go out and gather a bunch of snakes whenever you needed a few extra puffs."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Greater Loss.—The worried countenance of the bridegroom disturbed the best man. Tiptoeing up the aisle, he whispered: "What's the matter, Jock? Hae ye lost the ring?"

"No," blurted out the unhappy Jock, "the ring's safe eno'. But, mon, I've lost ma enthusiasm."—*Youth's Companion*

All Made Clear.—A woman missionary in China was taking tea with a mandarin's eight wives. The Chinese ladies examined her clothing, her hair, her teeth, and so on, but her feet especially amazed them.

"Why," cried one, "you can walk and run as well as a man."

"Yes, to be sure," said the missionary.

"Can you ride a horse and swim, too?"

"Yes."

"Then you must be as strong as a man!"

"I am."

"And you wouldn't let a man beat you—not even if he was your husband—would you?"

"Indeed, I wouldn't," the missionary said.

The mandarin's eight wives looked at one another, nodding their heads. Then the oldest said, softly:

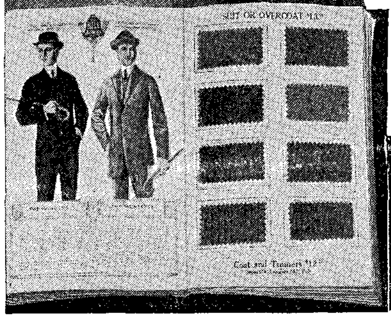
"Now I understand why the foreign devil never has more than one wife. He is afraid."—*Southern Women's Magazine.*

Progressive Poetry.—In another column to-day *The Gazette* prints some verses. They are from our own futurist poet. We long have thought that forward-looking poets should quit writing verses that rime at the end of the line, and begin writing forward riming verses. So we have put our own blacksmith on the job. He uses the De Laval method of separating his ideas from his verse, and we think he has a fairly successful product. We shall offer it to the Allies, in the hope that it will end the war.

LOVE'S PLEADINGS

O, come, my love, the jitney
 Waits; the nickel's in
My purse. My sparker snaps at all the
 Fates, for better or
For worse. Let's jit in joy while life
 Is June; five coppers pays
The bill. So come and jitney 'neath
 The moon, along the low-grade
Hill. While all the world is smooth
 As glass, while all our tires are
Spry, there's bliss in every quart
 Of gas; let's hit life on
The high. So come and be my jitney
 Queen; a nick is all my
Hoard. Who cares for grief or
 Gasoline? Come mount
My trusty Ford.

—*Emporia Weekly Gazette.*



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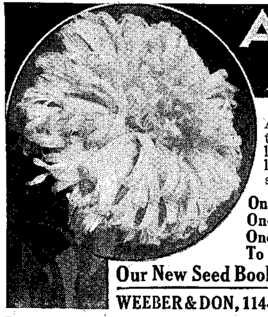

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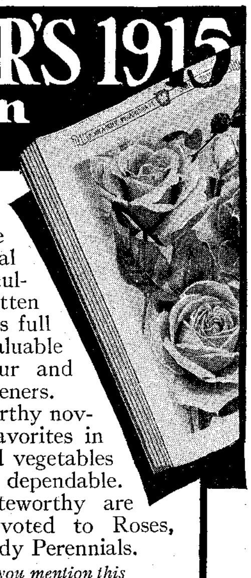

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

February 24.—The Germans storm Przasnysz, capturing, it is claimed, 10,000 Russians.

February 25.—Petrograd announces that the Russians have stemmed the Austrian advance in Eastern Galicia and are once again in possession of Stanislau and Kolomea.

The British Admiralty announces that all forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles have been reduced.

February 26.—Landing parties from the Allied fleet attacking the Dardanelles forts demolish three more fortifications.

The recapture of Przasnysz by the Russians is reported, with a hasty German retreat all along the line north of Warsaw.

February 27.—It is reported that Przasnysz has again changed hands, and that the Germans have rallied to the Russian attack from the south.

British and French flags are hoisted over six of the Dardanelles forts. The Allied fleet devotes its attention to clearing the Dardanelles channel of floating mines.

February 28.—Petrograd claims that two German army corps are driven from the Przasnysz region back to the Prussian border.

In fierce fighting in the Karpathians, announces Petrograd, the Austrians are repelled and severely beaten.

March 1.—The statement of further Russian successes in the Przasnysz region of Northern Russian Poland are corroborated, and it is stated that the whole German line in that portion of the battle-front is in flight.

The bombardment of the Dardanelles forts is resumed by the Anglo-French fleet, and two more forts are reduced. It is reported that the Turks, under Essad Pasha, are concentrating on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles for attack upon the Allied invaders.

IN THE WEST

February 25.—The French claim that in the fighting for Les Eparges the Germans lose heavily. While the Germans claim advances, Paris announces a notable gain in the Champagne region.

February 26.—Paris announces further gains in the Champagne district, with a successful repulse of several hostile attacks in the Argonne.

February 27.—The Germans report a four-mile gain in French Lorraine, over a thirteen-mile front, in a spirited attack upon the Allies' line.

March 1.—Northwest of Perthes, it is reported, the Germans are repulsed, the French gaining new positions of considerable extent.

MARINE

February 25.—A British vessel is sunk off the Sussex coast, the fourth, by report, in three days at that point.

February 26.—Two British merchantmen are sunk in the Channel.

February 27.—A French cruiser arrests the *Dacia*, laden with cotton for Bremen, and conducts her to Brest.

March 1.—A German submarine is reported sunk by a British collier off Beachy Head, in the war-zone.

GARDEN TALKS

Getting The Early Start

Perhaps it was because the contest was so humble in its beginnings and the fun so keen that a whole suburban community became infected with the competitive gardening spirit.

It all happened this way: Sam Allen determined to plant, raise, and ripen the first tomato of the season in our neighborhood. Jack Greenway accepted the challenge and all down our garden-flanked block we watched the rivalry. Allen planted his seeds in "flats" indoors, Greenway his in a cold frame. Greenway plucked the first ripe, rosy fruit. He was ten days ahead of Allen and three weeks ahead of the rest of us.

That set us all to getting the early planting habit, and resulted in prizes by the Garden Club for the first vegetables and the first flowers. There is no greater fun in gardening than the competitive contest. If a man gets the earliest products he fairly gloats over his neighbors. What if the frost does nip some! That danger adds a touch of adventure to the game.

To do this it is necessary to plan early, order early, plant early. Begin a 1915 Garden Notebook. Measure all your spaces under cultivation. Calculate how to improve every square foot. Imagine just where you will put those trim rows of lettuce, chard, or cauliflower, and just where the colors of candytuft, hollyhock, annual phlox, and the like will be most harmonious.

Then mail your seed orders. Don't try to get the cheapest; get the best which may cost more but are cheapest in the end. Order from reliable firms. Order Now! The early orders get the best attention. You receive the promptest service.

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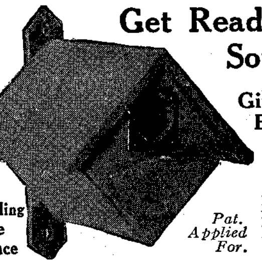

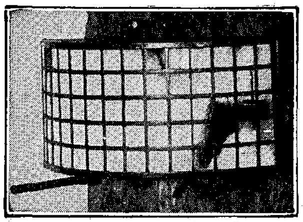

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GENERAL WAR NEWS

February 25.—This Government sends informal notes to Great Britain and Germany, asking, in the interests of humanity and the safeguarding of legitimate commerce, that all mines be removed from open waters, except such as are necessary for the protection of coast defenses and harbors. To the Allies are adjoined further proposals to make possible the distribution of foodstuffs to civilian Germany, and to bring about the abandonment of war-zone tactics.

February 27.—The Allies advise all neutral countries that they claim the right to hold up all shipping to and from Germany and her allies.

February 28.—According to a Rotterdam report, Austria has decreed that all foodstuffs within the monarchy be taken over forthwith by the Government, exacting declarations of stock by dealers, forbidding private buying and selling, and regulating individual consumption.

March 1.—Premier Asquith announces that England will endeavor to cut off all supplies for Germany in retaliation for her war-zone action.

March 2.—In reply to the American proposals in regard to its war-zone tactics, Germany states that they will be so modified as to insure adequate investigation of the nationality of merchant ships.

GENERAL FOREIGN

February 25.—Information is received that Japan has relieved the situation in the Far East by agreeing not to insist at present on the group of general demands made upon China.

March 2.—The garrison at Mexico City, reports say, repulses successfully attacks from three points by Zapata and Gonzales Garza forces.

DOMESTIC

February 25.—Idaho and Iowa pass prohibition measures, to go into effect January 1, 1916.

Charles H. Stegler, charged with conspiracy in the matter of fraudulent passports, involves by his testimony Captain Boy-Ed, naval attaché of the German Embassy at Washington.

February 27.—The Federal grand jury in New York begins investigations into the activities of the Hamburg-American Line in coaling and provisioning German war-ships from American ports.

February 28.—Secretary of the Interior Lane announces that, through the work of Dr. Walter F. Rittman, the Bureau of Mines is in the position to make public two new processes by which the output of gasoline can be increased over 200 per cent. and by which the United States will be made independent of foreign nations in the production of materials necessary for the dye industry and in the manufacture of high explosives.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium reports that up to February 3 more than 150,000 tons of food have been sent out by this country.

March 2.—By a sensational detective *coup*, anarchists in New York are taken in the act of dynamiting St. Patrick's Cathedral.

In West Virginia 182 miners are entombed by a mine explosion, of whom six are rescued after twelve hours of work.

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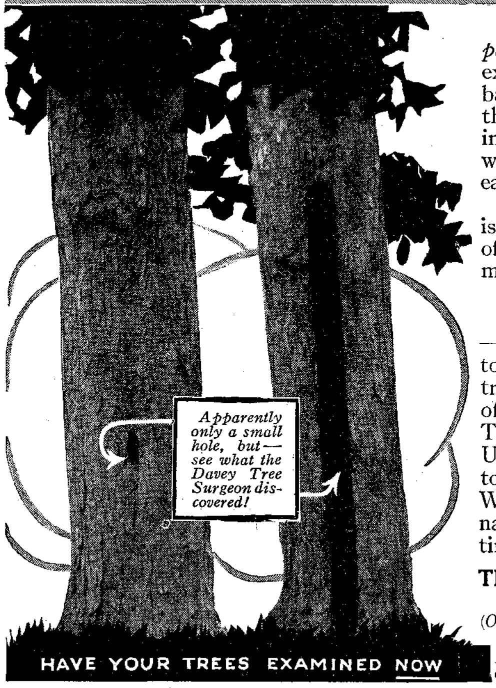
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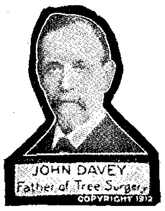

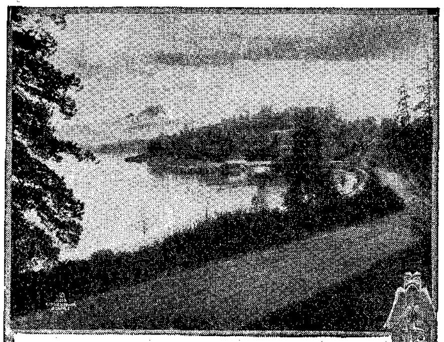

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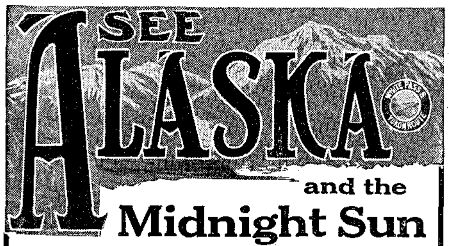

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. T.," Norwood, N. C.—(1) What is the meaning of the word 'bezetzein,' which appears in the 'Arabian Nights' tales'? (2) Is there any word which typifies the belief that the different phases of the moon affect the results of certain agricultural operations, such as the planting of potatoes, etc.? (3) There is an old story to the following effect: A certain man named Balthazar (probably an ancient Greek) labored for years to solve the 'Quest of the Absolute,' and finally solved a certain enigma. Thinking he had discovered the solution to the problem, he ran into the street shouting, 'Eureka! eureka!' ('I have *found* [it]!') *Who was this* Balthazar? What was the 'Quest of the Absolute'? What enigma did he solve? (4) Is there any such word as *coterpsichorianaclogapodality*, and if so, what does it mean?"

(1) "Bezetzein" means a bazaar, exchange, or market-place. (2) We do not know of any word that expresses belief in the influence of the moon. (3) The story which you have in mind is that of Archimedes, the Syracusan philosopher (died 212 B.C.), when he discovered how to test the purity of the crown of Hieron, the ruler of Syracuse. It chanced that Archimedes, in stepping into his bath, which was quite full, noticed that some of the water ran over. It struck him that a *body must remove its own bulk of water when it* is immersed, and that he could test the presence of silver, which is lighter than gold, in this manner. At once, he jumped out of the bath, shouting "Eureka!" and, without waiting to clothe himself, ran home to try the experiment. (4) The word *coterpsichorianaclogapodality* is obviously a coined word. It is a hybrid, and would appear to have connection with barefoot dancing, from Terpsichore, the muse who presided over dancing.

"P. B.," Wichita, Kan.—"Does the following sentence mean that the defendants have no title in the real estate? 'The defendants, nor any of them, have any title in said real estate.' If not, what is the meaning of such a sentence?"

Assuming that the word *nor*, in the sentence submitted, means "and not" we judge the mean-

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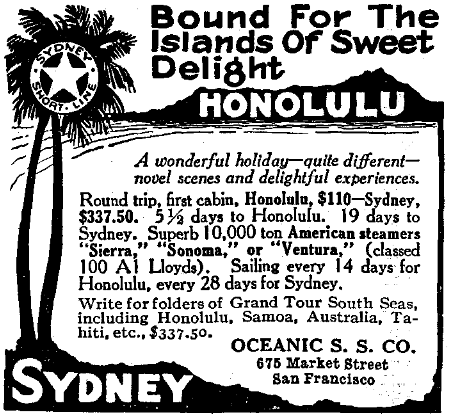

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ing to be ambiguous, for "The defendants, and not any of them, have any title in said real estate" is not a definite declaration that they have no title to said real estate.

"A. C. L.," St. Louis, Mo.—"Is chewing-gum a confection?"

Chewing-gum is a "confection," according to the definition of "confection" given by the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY: "Any mixing or compounding, or the article so produced."

"L. R. M.," St. Louis, Mo.—In quoting several successive paragraphs from one author, use open quotation-marks before each paragraph and closed quotation-marks at the end of *the last* quoted paragraph.

"E. K. C.," Cincinnati, Ohio.—"Please inform me if the abbreviation 'aren't I?' is ever correct, or if there is some English vernacular to which it belongs."

Aren't is used for *are not* when the subject follows; as, "Aren't you?" "Aren't they?" The best conversational usage contracts the verb when the subject precedes: "we're not," "you're not," etc. Similarly we say "I'm not," "I'll not." But never "aren't I?" The verb must always agree with its subject; and as one should never say "I are," he should likewise never say "aren't I?"

"J. S.," Nashville, Tenn.—"Which is correct, *traveler* or *traveller?* Also, *vanilla* or *vanila?*"

Altho both forms are used in this country, *traveler* is given the preference in the United States and *traveller* in Great Britain. There is only one spelling of the second word you cite—*vanilla.*

"L. D.," New York City.—"What can you tell me about the word 'jitney,' now often referred to in our newspapers?"

Jitney is said to be slang for "a nickel." It is used to designate a type of motor-vehicle that carries passengers for five cents. The origin of the term is uncertain; it may have been derived from a personal name.

"A. E. A.," Boston, Mass.—"Is *from* the correct preposition to use with *conflict* in the following sentence? '*From* that view-point her teachings would *conflict.*'"

Concerning the sentence, "From that view-point her teachings would conflict," we take it that the sentence would continue with the preposition "with (something)." In that case, "From that view-point" is correct. But one may say "Her teachings conflict *with* that point of view."

"H. M. H.," Manchester, Ala.—"In whist, or other card-games, is 'trump' singular or plural? In other words, would you say, 'What *is* trump?' or 'What *are* trumps?'"

"Trump" is a noun singular and is generally so used. The plural form is used in card-playing to designate the character of the suit; as, "What are trumps?" "Spades." Here the question and answer are always in the plural. If the question "What is trumps?" were put, the answer "Clubs" would clearly point to the erroneous use of the verb, which should be in the plural. A "trump" is synonymous with a "trump-card," and as such is a singular.

"W. H. L.," Union City, Ind.—"(1) Which of the following expressions is preferable: 'To come *into* contact with,' or 'To come *in* contact with?' (2) Also, which is the correct form of present singular, second person, of *bid*—*bidst* or *biddest?*"

(1) The LEXICOGRAPHER prefers the first. (2) *Biddest* is the preferable form, but *bidst* is permissible.

"E. A. D.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly tell me where the words 'sandwich' and 'handkerchief' originated."

The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY derives *Sandwich* "from the fourth earl of *Sandwich,* who had sandwiches brought to him while at cards, that he might be able to play without stopping." *Handkerchief* is derived from *hand* + *kerchief. Kerchief* is defined as "a square of linen, silk, etc., used as a covering for the head or neck, or as a handkerchief or napkin," and is derived from the Old French "covrechef," meaning "coverchief."

"E. F. H.," Evanston, Ill.—"Does the following sentence require the interrogation-mark? 'Will you please send me your catalog.'"

Yes, as the sentence given is in interrogative form. If you do not wish to use the interrogation-mark, say, simply, "Please send me your catalog."